





# The Avalanche

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## TRADE LIVENING UP.

STILL RATHER ON BETWEEN-SEASONS ORDER.

Iron and Steel, Leather, Dug and Galum Trades Make Best Reports—Gains in Wool Noted—Girls Shot by a Jilted Lover.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: "Business is still of a between-seasons character in most lines, but a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted. Relatively best reports come from the iron and steel, lumber, leather and drug trades, but there has been some enlargement of wholesale distributive trade on spring orders in the South and central West. Some gain in wool sales is noted at Eastern markets, but weather conditions have not been favorable at the East to business as a whole. Summed up briefly, the situation is one of widespread confidence in the general business outlook. Cereals have given a further extension of life, partly on light South and West receipts and partly on Argentine shipments will not exceed 35,000,000 bushels, or about half those of a year ago, but also largely on the unquestionably heavier volume of Wall street money seeking an outlet in the grain market. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,061,095 bushels, against 3,914,301 last week, and 4,248,926 in the corresponding week of 1900. Corn exports aggregate 4,897,345 bushels, against 4,470,521 last week, and 3,614,576 a year ago."

### JILTED LOVER SHOTS TWO.

Young Woman and Her Sister Both Probably Fatally Wounded. Amelia and Tillie Bergman, aged 20 and 17 respectively, were the victims of a murderous assault made upon them at their home in Galea, Ill., by George Durestein, a successful silur for the week of Miss Amelia. Durestein accompanied the girls from their place of business and when they arrived home, a quarrel ensued. Durestein shooting both girls, probably fatally. A ball from a 32-caliber lodged in the neck of one of the girls and the second shot entered the body of the other victim. The shooting was witnessed by the girls' mother. The latter, assisted by neighbors, carried her daughters into the house. Immediately after the shooting Durestein escaped into the alley. He was pursued by a mob, which he held back by firing. Durestein resides at Seales Mound. He is 22 years of age.

### POLICE SAVE NEGRO'S LIFE.

A Leavenworth Mob Prevented from Lynching Woman's Assistant. Fred Alexander, a colored man, charged with attacking a young woman on the street, was saved from being lynched by an infuriated mob at Leavenworth, Kan., by the prompt action of the police in removing him from the station. While Miss Eva Roth, employed in a store, was on her way home to supper she was seized by Alexander on South Broadway, the fashionable residence street. Miss Roth managed to scream for help and her cry was heard by Prof. Evans of the high school, who ran to her assistance. The negro fled, but was soon after captured by the police. The police, anticipating an attempt at violence, had removed Alexander in a huff back to the State penitentiary at Lansing.

### Gypsy Princess an Eltoner.

Posey Harrison, the 17-year-old daughter of Naylor Harrison, the gypsy king, and heiress to the queenship of the united tribes in the United States, is missing from her father's home near Madison, N. J., and her father believes she went with and was married to her cousin, Morris Harrison.

### Bind a Family and Rob a Safe.

Five masked burglars robbed the farm house of Henry Stroker, near Versailles, Ohio, of \$550. Mr. and Mrs. Stroker and their son, Grant, were bound and gagged till they told where the safe was in which the money was kept. Besides the money the robbers stole jewelry and horses and then escaped.

### Thirteen Is Fatal Again.

Jacob Cole, a wealthy real estate dealer and an old-time resident of Fordham, N. Y., died at the Fordham hospital thirteen hours after he had been stricken while playing a game of pinocle at the Roosevelt Club. There fell to his hand the "suit of death."

### Fatal Theater Panic.

Five persons were killed and scores injured in a panic following a cry of "Fire" in the West Twelfth Street Theater Hall, in Chicago. A childish play was in progress and an audience of 1,000, mostly women and children, was present.

### Falls Fifty Feet Coasting.

Jimmie Cratz, 6 years old, coasted over the brow of the west bluffs at Tenth street, near the Union depot in Kansas City, and fell fifty feet to his death before striking. He sustained a fracture of the skull, but may recover.

### Boon for Southern Farms.

Captain John C. Brain of Mobile, Ala., is the promoter for a New York project to build a fertilizer works in Chattanooga and an audience of 1,000,000. Slag will be used as a basis of the fertilizer.

### Indicted for Murderous Assault.

The grand jury at McDonnellville, Mo., indicted Walter Weinstock for assault, inflicting Nellie Morris with a razor. Miss Morris is recovering and, now that there is no doubt about a speedy trial, the talk of lynching is no longer heard. Weinstock is held in jail there without bail.

### Taken Poison on an Apple.

Abraham L. Sydnor committed suicide at New Brunswick, N. J. He ate a heavy supper with apparent relish. Then he took an apple, sprinkled it liberally with strychnine, ate the apple and died.

### Immune Man Would Enlist.

Arthur Humbert, son of a millionaire New York merchant, was brought to the Bloomingdale asylum from Alaska. He is said to be insane over the army. When taken into custody he was endeavoring to enlist in the United States army, at a post near Seattle.

### Editor Wright Killed Himself.

W. H. Hume, Wright, Statist, lawyer and leader among the forces of the Royalist party in Hawaii, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He was found dead one morning in his editorial chair in the office of the Independent, of which he was associate editor.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## DRIVES KNIFE INTO FOE'S HEAD.

Farmers Engage in a Desperate Fight Over a Long-Standing Grudge. The removal of a rusty knife blade 15 inches long from the back of Fred Fard, a prominent Henry County farmer, has brought to light one of the fiercest duels ever fought in Northwestern Ohio. Two years ago Fred Fard and his neighbor, Henry Schroeder, were the best of friends, till a quarrel occurred over the use of another neighbor's corn. A few days ago Fard left his home in a hurry, and knowing that his old enemy would pass that way, secured a rock and secreted himself. Soon Schroeder came along on his horse and was hurled to the ground by a blow on the head from a rock. Fard viciously jumped on his victim, biting and striking him with the rock. Fard took from his belt a long, rusty pocket-knife and stabbed Fard in the head and face. Schroeder, escaped by crawling in the darkness to a near farmhouse. Fard, however, did not get away from the scene. He was found by a neighbor, who found him lying on his back, with his head wound open. A magnet was applied and resulted in the extraction of the rusty knife blade. Fard, though in a critical condition, may recover. Schroeder has sold his farm and will leave the country.

## SLAIN BY HIS BRIDE.

Mrs. Philip H. Kennedy of Kansas City Shot Her Husband. Philip H. Kennedy, agent for the Merchants Dispatch Transfer Company, was shot and killed in his office in the New Ridge building in Kansas City by his wife, who was Lulu K. Priggo. The woman fired four bullets into her victim, and as he lay gasping and dying, she sprang upon him and ground his heels into his face. Mrs. Kennedy was at once arrested. Kennedy and Miss Priggo were married Dec. 4, last at the court house, Judge Gibson performing the ceremony. The father and one of the bride's brothers constituted the wedding guests. A few days ago Kennedy brought suit to have the marriage annulled on the ground of coercion. In his petition Kennedy declared he had not lived with his wife as her husband and only married her then because of threats by the father and brother that if he didn't they would kill him.

## MURDER IN ZANESVILLE.

Mrs. Vina Grady Is Found Dead—Negro Brother in Custody. Mrs. Vina Grady, white, and a member of a prominent family, was brutally murdered in the front room of her home in Fountain alley, Zanesville, Ohio. Adrian Madison, a colored barber, known to be infatuated with the woman and who was seen by her mother, was found with her body, lying on the floor, with blood on his clothing covered with blood, is in custody, charged with the crime. The woman's skull was crushed with a blunt instrument, but the doctors who held the post-mortem examination give it as an opinion that the woman was choked to death. Madison insists that the woman was well when he left the house and claims the blood on his clothing came from the nose.

## Military Court's Report.

Oscar L. Booz of Pennsylvania was hanged while a cadet at the West Point military academy, but his death was caused by tuberculosis and the hanging was not responsible for the deed. There is no foundation either for the allegation that the cadet John Brecht's death was due to hazing. Such is the finding of the military court of inquiry, which investigated the charges made by the parents of the two boys.

## Suicide of a Yale Graduate.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Robert Callender, the 25-year-old son of Walter Callender, has been fathomed. The young man's body was found in the town of Cranston. He had, while laboring under temporary delirium of mind, taken his life by shooting himself.

## Grant Plant for Ohio.

Official announcement is made by the Carnegie company that it will engage in the pipe business in opposition to the National Tube combine. On Lake Erie, near Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, it will erect the largest tube plant in the world at a cost of \$12,000,000.

## Biennial Election Law Void.

Judge A. R. Dewey of the sixth judicial district of Iowa ruled to set aside the Titus amendment relating to biennial State elections, on the ground that it was not legally submitted to the Legislature, and was not legally adopted, and is now no part of the constitution of Iowa.

## Much Smallpox in Kansas.

Dr. W. B. Swan of the Kansas Board of Health reports 207 cases of smallpox in the State. The type of the disease is more severe than it was last winter.

## Boy Shoots His Sister.

While William Chichester and his wife, who reside down the river from Marietta, were absent trading, Thomas, a 9-year-old son, emptied both barrels of a double-barreled gun into his sister Florence, aged 14, killing her instantly.

## Bank Employee Is Missing.

Harry K. Heer, messenger and assistant bookkeeper for the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Sharnburg, Pa., is missing. It is alleged that his accounts are short.

## Vessel Is Burned In Dock.

Fire destroyed the harbor excursion steamer Idlewild, which was tied up for the winter at Bairds' dock, Erie basin, Brooklyn, N. Y. The flames sprang to the dock. The loss is heavy.

## Children Burn to Death.

At least a score of children are dead as the result of a fire that destroyed the hospital school of the Rochester, N. Y., Orphan Asylum.

## Critics No More.

By the decisive vote of 31 to 15 the United States Senate abolished the army critics.

## Lind Assaults an Editor.

Ex-Gov. Lind of Minnesota assaulted Managing Editor Henry T. Black of the St. Paul Dispatch.

## Senator Chandler Defeated.

New Hampshire Republicans threw overboard Senator William B. Chandler and elected Henry B. Burnham.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$3.00; sheep, fairs to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 21c; potatoes, 44c to 49c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c. Des Moines—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, 52c to 53c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 60c to 61c; pork, mess, \$14.00 to \$14.50. Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.20. New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.45; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, western, 23c to 24c.

## CAVE-IN ENTOMBS SIXTY MEN.

All Save Themselves by Crawling in Darkness Nearly a Mile. A landslide or cave-in occurred at Santiago mine, about three miles from Mohrville, Mo., entombing sixty men. The mine entrance, to the mine, which is on the tunnel plan, was completely stopped. The mine was enveloped in total darkness, and the entombed miners had to crawl and feel their way to a small entrance. Sixty men, nearly all from the main entrance, where the cave-in occurred. No one was seriously hurt.

## FOUND DEAD BY TRACK.

Young Man's Body Shows Injuries Which Killed Him. A young man, whose name is not given, was found dead on the south part of Shelby County, Ind., in a dead under peculiar circumstances. A few days ago he left home intending to take a train on the Clover Leaf railroad. A few hours later he was found wandering unconscious near a bridge, with a fractured skull and otherwise injured. He died a few days later without regaining consciousness. The cause of his injuries has not been determined.

## FATALITY SHOT BY ROBBERS.

Farmer Held Up by Three Masked desperadoes Near Portsmouth, Ohio. James Rose, a prominent farmer near Portsmouth, Ohio, was shot and fatally wounded by three masked robbers. He was aroused and went to his door, revolver in hand, when he was set upon by the robbers and a desperate fight ensued. He was shot in the face and his death is expected as a result. He is positive that he killed one of the trio, but no traces of the body have been found.

## Engineers' Fatal Risk.

Five persons were seriously hurt in a collision at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and Long Branch railroads at Perth Amboy, N. J., between an engine of the Lehigh Valley, running light, and a Long Branch train. The engines of both locomotives attempted to make the crossing at the same time.

## Many Die in Fight.

Gen. Kitchener's army of a serious simultaneous attack by the Boers on British positions between points sixty miles apart, along the lines of the Pretoria and Lourenco Marquês railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. According to reports the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting.

## Finds Valuable Will in Cellar.

Impressed by alleged spiritual manifestations, Dr. C. Townsend of Madison, Ind., took a lamp and explored his cellar, unearthing a will made twenty years ago by his deceased wife giving him the bulk of valuable property which went to his children in the absence of a will. It is a court sensation.

## Find a Priest Dead and Robbed.

Rev. Charles David Riegel, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Presentation, of Cheltenham, was found dead in the hallway of a furnished room house at Philadelphia. His clothes had been rifled of everything of value, including a gold watch and chain and his money.

## Caleb G. Jesse Fardoned.

Caleb G. Jesse, convicted last February of shooting and killing Frank Griffin, editor of Griffin's Marylander, Mo., Review, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Stephens.

## In Prison on False Charge.

Peter Santos, a Greek candidate for election at Huntington, Ky., supposed to have been murdered by his partner, George Politz, has turned up alive at Columbia, S. C. Politz is serving a ten-year sentence for the murder of Santos.

## Chin Kills His Mother.

"I am going to shoot you, mamma," John W. Pennington, residing near Grinnell, Ga. The report of a pistol was heard and the mother fell to the floor mortally wounded.

## Joint Note Signed in Pekin.

An official report current in diplomatic circles in Pekin says that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have signed a joint note, thus concluding the preliminary stage of the negotiations.

## Converse to Command Illinois.

Captain George Converse has been selected to command the new battery Illinois, which is now undergoing its finishing touches at the Newport News yards.

## ALFRED PACKER IS PAROLED.

Release of Famous Colorado Prisoner. Final Act of Gov. Thomas. The last official act of Charles S. Thomas, who retired as Governor of Colorado, was to grant a parole to Alfred Packer. The release of the famous prisoner was the result of efforts urged in his behalf for two years. Packer has been in prison over seventeen years. He was sentenced to a 40-year term in 1881. A special writer, who conducted the campaign in favor of the prisoner's release, took the executive order granting Packer his liberty to the penitentiary. The attempted assassination of H. H. Tammen and F. G. Bonfils of the Denver Post by W. W. Anderson, a lawyer, about a year ago, resulted from the agitation of Packer's case. Packer's alleged crime was the murder of a party of five prospectors in the wilds of Colorado. He admitted that he killed one of the men, who he said, was insane and had assaulted him after murdering the other four with a bullet. Packer was 100 miles from civilization at the time and was compelled, he said, to eat the flesh of the murdered man to keep himself from starving.

## ZEAL OVERCOME BY LOVE.

Edward J. O'Connell of St. Louis Renounces Priesthood to Marry. Love caused Edward J. O'Connell, St. Louis, to become a convert. Then religious zeal scored a point on love and the young man, being convinced that he was called to the priesthood, applied for admission to the seminary of the Redemptorist Order at Windsor Springs, Mo. He was admitted, and at once took up his residence in the seminary. After a few days' stay, however, he remained in the seminary one year, he returned home on a visit and saw his old sweetheart, Miss Emily Dorton. Then ensued a struggle in the young man's heart between love and religious zeal. Love eventually triumphed. He returned to the seminary, where he was a student, in a few weeks. Then the struggle ended. The young man renounced the priesthood, not having taken any vows. He returned to St. Louis and secured employment as bookkeeper and cashier of a wholesale grocery house. The other morning he was married to the girl who had converted him to the Catholic faith, then won him from the priesthood.

## BLAZE IN INDIANA TOWN.

Entire Block of Business Houses Burned at Syracuse. The Town of Syracuse, Ind., suffered loss by fire of an entire block of business buildings. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 and \$30,000, with but \$8,000 insurance. The principal losers are: Weyrich & Hinderer, dry goods; S. L. Ketting, brick building; L. L. Koch, drug; H. E. Sloan, restaurant; C. H. Conrad, grocery; Miller & Lechman, notions; Mrs. M. A. Benner, millinery; and Dr. B. F. Moser, undertaking and funeral. Sprague, who has no protection against fire, a bucket brigade worked six hours to keep the flames from spreading.

## LAW TO PUNISH WHITECAPS.

South Dakota Jurist Convict Such Offenders of "Burglary." "Burglary," the definition given "White Caps" by the jury in the State Circuit Court of Kingsbury County, S. D., and four men convicted under this definition have been sentenced to terms of ten years each in the Sioux Falls penitentiary because they went to the home of a neighbor and applied to him the general "White Cap" punishment. The man who was thus treated was Neils Sands, a farmer living in Kingsbury County.

## Girl Student Killed by Negro.

Elizabeth Newkirk, student at Yorkes Business College, Indianapolis, was shot and killed by Morris Jones, a negro who had been employed as janitor in the college building. The negro then killed himself. Miss Newkirk is said to have been a member of a prominent family in Indianapolis. It is believed the negro killed her. The student when he was discharged from the college.

## Kidnaper Ready to Confess.

In a letter mailed at Lincoln, Neb., a writ was received by the chief of police of the kidnapers of Edward Cudahy. He has made a formal offer to turn State's evidence against his confederates in return for immunity for himself. A guaranty for his personal safety has been made by the Omaha chief of police and by Mr. Cudahy.

## Convict Murders His Guard.

Archie W. Benedict, a guard of Auburn, N. Y., prison, was murdered by a convict, George Egnor, Benedict had threatened to report Egnor if he did not conduct himself properly. Egnor was under sentence of five years for jail breaking. He had previously served a term in the Elmira reformatory.

## Treasure Revealed by Dream.

Mrs. Rachel A. Moore, a wealthy woman of Texas, has just found \$2,800 in gold which was buried by her husband, Col. David N. Moore, in 1860, on his plantation near there. Mrs. Moore says she located the treasure through a dream.

## Six Killed in a Wreck.

An engine running light struck a freight-train on the Manouchelet River division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Anderson, W. Va., and the collision resulted in the death of six men and the serious injury of two others.

## Southern Russia Snowed Up.

Dozens of trains are snowed up on the southern railways of Russia, and some are completely buried. Ten thousand laborers were dispatched to clear the tracks. Several Russian steamers are missing.

## Killed by a Policeman.

Herbert Marryse was fatally shot by Policeman Frank J. Kratke while resisting arrest in Denver. Marryse was suspected of being the man who had been committing murderous assaults upon women for the last six months.

## Kills Sweetheart and Himself.

Duncan McIntyre fatally shot Miss Eliza N. M., because she declined to marry him. He then shot himself, dying instantly. Mrs. Anderson died in about thirty minutes.

## Family Burned to Death.

An entire family of five persons lost their lives in a fire in Model Town, near Niagara Falls, N. Y. It included Mrs. and Mrs. E. H. Taylor and their three children, 1, 3 and 5 years old, respectively.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Jimmie Should Not Have Written—Stone Burned to Hyde-Thief—Gunpowder Plot at Stephentown—Found Dead in a Stub—Fatal Fire in Manistee.

"Jimmie" Davis, the young man under arrest at Iron Mountain for enticing from her home Rose Housh, aged 13 years, for the purpose of marriage, made a great mistake when he wrote to the girl's mother and called her "ma." This is what Davis wrote: "Iron Mountain, Mich.—Mrs. Housh: Dear Ma—You need have no fear for your daughter Rose, as she is with me. By the time you receive this she will be eating breakfast with me at Florence as my bride. Your loving son-in-law, Jimmie Davis." The letter was mailed on the night the couple eloped, but "ma" had a tip regarding what was going on in her family and, to make a long story short, Davis was in jail when the letter to "ma" was delivered. The ceremony was performed before Davis was arrested, but his mother-in-law intends to have the marriage set aside as illegal on account of the girl's age.

### Junior Guilty of Arson.

Lazarus Silverman, Louis L. Foutney and Dennis St. John are in the county jail at Huntington under charges of arson and perjury. La Foutney, who is junior of the Leopold block, in which L. Miller's store is located, was arrested for selling stolen goods and a large amount of plunder bearing Miller's marks was discovered on his person. The boys made a full confession, implicating St. John and Silverman in a plot to burn Miller's store to conceal the thefts and later to blackmail the proprietor. About three months ago Miller's store was partly burned and the proprietor and his wife were arrested on charges of arson. The case was dropped because of the contradictory evidence of the three men now in jail.

### Fiercish Attempt at Murder.

A ferocious attempt was made on the life of former Mayor Collins of Stephentown, who was discovered. Mrs. Collins placed some coal in a stove and was immediately enveloped in flames resulting from an explosion of gunpowder that had been placed in the fuel. Mrs. Collins was severely burned before the fire was put out. The coal bin was found to contain several pounds of powder. Later half a pound of the explosive was found in a can from which the oil used by the family for lighting is taken. Mr. Collins is not known to have any enemies, and no motive for the crime is known.

### Think He Was Murdered.

Sheriff Dykhouse of Ottawa County is investigating the death of Humphrey Jackson, of Georgetown, who was found in a manger apparently having been kicked and killed by a horse. There are reasons to believe now that he was murdered. A bloody milkstool was found in the barn and no money was found on the dead man, whereas a few hours before he had considerable. The deceased was employed by his uncle, States McCoy.

### Unknown Man Hurled to Death.

The heavy barn of Henry Radama, near Manistee, was burned, with contents, including twenty-nine horses. Fire also burned a block of buildings extending from Water to First streets. Whether the fire was in progress at an unidentified man rushed into a burning dwelling to assist in saving goods. The building collapsed and his remains were found in the ruins. The total loss will aggregate \$25,000, partly insured.

### Fire at Grand Rapids.

The entire plant of the Grand Rapids Book Case Company was destroyed by fire, together with a greater part of the season's output. Loss on plant and stock is between \$85,000 and \$50,000, with \$32,000 insurance. The Grand Rapids Company lost about \$5,000 worth of goods in the factory. The fire broke out in a freight house, nearly caught fire, but was saved by desperate efforts.

### Killed While Coupling.

Chas. W. Crooks of West Bay City, while coupling on the north-bound freight car, was killed. He slipped and fell between the cars, his left arm and hip were crushed and he died in fifteen minutes. He was 32 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

### State News in Brief.

Many acres of corn are being husked in the vicinity of Brighton. A South Haven man killed a rat which measured twenty-one inches in length. A Detroit man has an option on 1,000 acres of marsh land in Hamburg township.

### Seasoned and Mower of Cincinnati.

Has bought the \$15,000 electric light bonds from Howell. The Powerville Fair Association has \$86,143 as a surplus after paying all claims in full. The dates for their next fair are Oct. 9-11.

### John Wilson, who has been proprietor of the Exchange at Carsville for years, has leased the hotel to John McDonald of Samline Center.

Peter Vance of Ann Arbor committed suicide, cutting his throat with a razor. Vance was unmarried and was a brother of Joseph Vance, the late law student of the university. He was about 70 years of age.

### Ex-Secretary of War R. A. Alger will start bank accounts for 250 newshours. He has made a gift of \$250 to the Newsboys' Association of Detroit, and each of the boys who has a good record will be given a fine savings bank book with \$1 on deposit.

The planning of W. L. Gillies at Ortonville was destroyed by fire while the majority of the citizens were attending the opera at Oxford. Mr. Gillies' loss is \$3,000.

### Calumet County claims the unenviable distinction of being the hangedest county in the State. During 1900 no divorces were pronounced and every five marriages in the county.

While out hunting rabbits Levi Coveley of Bloomingdale accidentally discharged his gun, the shot entering his foot. Unless the doctor can soon remove all the shot he may have to lose his foot.

### While Mr. and Mrs. Len Deussner of Hanover were attending church practices their 8-year-old son took care of the baby. He dropped the year-old infant on the hot stove and before its grandfather, who was in another room, could rob the baby to the floor it had been scalded its entire length.

When Johnny McKellar of Sanilac County wants to be washed to find out how many pounds he has gained since day before yesterday, he has to hunt up a set of hay scales. He weighs 254 pounds and some old ones are too much for any ordinary scales. Johnny is only 14 years old, too, so he has lots of time to become a big boy.

### The smallpox scare at Baldwin is over. There have been eighteen cases, but no deaths.

Riverdale is to have an elevator, which will cost \$1,000, and be a good thing for the village.

The Bird Iron Company, an Illinois concern, will operate the Voss mine, near Crystal Falls.

Gray wolves are raiding sheep pens in the locality of New Buffalo and adjacent localities in Berrien and LaPorte counties.

The two townships in which Hesperia is located have had but three deaths from consumption out of a total of eighty-six deaths in three years.



## LOVE'S CONFESSIONAL

To you whose every word and deed and thought  
Ring true and honest as thine-tested  
gold.  
The tale of my shortcomings I have  
brought.  
Now you have given the pardon I  
sought.  
Forgive the little sins I have not told!  
The foolish, petty faults I scarce can  
name;  
So mean and paltry are they that I  
fear  
You would not think them worth a word  
of blame.  
You would but pity and despise them,  
dear.  
And since I love you so in woman's way,  
Nor am I from woman's curse of pride  
exempt,  
I would far rather read within your eyes  
Hated, my best-beloved, than con-  
tempt!

Wherefore, to you, whose every deed and  
thought  
Are crystal clear—yes, whom I love too  
well—  
The tale of my shortcomings I have  
brought.  
And you have given the pardon I be-  
sought.  
Forgive the little sins I cannot tell.  
—Smart Set.

## SAVED BY A CONFEDERATE

THERE had been a daring case of  
burglary at a farmhouse in Cleve-  
land. Three men had tied down  
and gagged the farmer and his two  
maid servants, and had rifled the house  
at their leisure.  
There were two clues. In the struggle  
one of the men had left a button  
from his coat behind, and he had also  
had his face so severely scratched by  
one of the mals that the girl said "she  
was sure she had left her mark upon him."  
Weeks passed without any arrest be-  
ing made, and people began to forget  
the burglary, until one day a man was  
arrested at Liverpool. He had with him  
a bundle containing some of the plunder  
of the farmhouse. His face bore traces  
of scratching, and, to clinch  
the matter, his coat wanted a button,  
and the buttons on it corresponded ex-  
actly with that picked up at the scene  
of the burglary.

His defense was very flimsy. "He  
knew nothing about the burglary, but  
had bought the coat and things very  
cheap off a man in the street." He ac-  
counted for the scratches by saying  
that he was a soldier, and had in that  
capacity much rough work to do.  
There was no defense; the jury found  
a verdict of "guilty" without leaving  
the box, and the prisoner was asked if  
he had anything to say.

"Well, cap'n," he said, "it's hard to  
be convicted for nothin'. I know no  
more of this burglary than a baby;  
when it happened I was fightin' the  
slaves on the Gold Coast."

"There was something in the man's  
manner that impressed the judge, so he  
said, not unkindly:

"But surely, prisoner, if your story is  
true, you must have friends and com-  
rades with whom you could have com-  
municated? It is too late now."

"You're right, cap'n; it's too late. I  
couldn't communicate with them any-  
how, for I don't know where they are.  
They may be in America, or they may  
be at the Cape."

"But," urged the judge, "the court  
has no wish to convict a man who may  
be innocent. Is there up one who could  
speak for you?"

"The prisoner looked in a hopeless sort  
of way round the court.  
"No," he began; but just then his eye  
lighted on a man in the court. "Yes,"  
he added, pointing to him, "there is a  
gentleman who might speak for me if  
he would." The judge looked in the  
direction of the individual pointed at.

"Do you know the prisoner?" he  
asked.  
"No, my lord," was the reply. "I  
never saw him before in my life."

"Well, Captain Sharpe," said the  
prisoner, "I know you well enough."  
"Is your name Captain Sharpe?"  
asked the judge. "Yes, my lord," came  
the reply.

"Well, the prisoner seems to recog-  
nize you, so I will ask you to step into  
the witness box and be sworn, that he  
may ask you questions."

The captain went into the box, and  
the following dialogue ensued:  
"Are you Captain Sharpe of the war  
ship 'Vulture'?" asked the prisoner.

"Yes."  
"Were you in command of her on the  
slave coast this spring?"

"Yes."  
"And wasn't I one of the crew?"  
"Most certainly not."

"But, cap'n, don't you remember the  
slave ship that you boarded?"  
"Yes."

"And you yourself led the boarder?"  
"Oh, yes; but all that is nothing—you  
may easily have heard of or read all  
about that."

"Well, but cap'n, one more—don't  
you remember the big black slave who  
was almost cutting you down? Don't  
you remember the one man who stood  
between you and death, and what he  
got for it? Don't you remember that?"

And, brushing back his hair, the pris-  
oner showed a great scar down one side  
of his head.

The whole court looked on breath-  
less as the captain sat at the seat  
and the man on his feet seemed  
stepping from his brain. At length, as  
if in a dream, he muttered to himself:  
"Good heavens, is it possible?"

Then slowly and deliberately he got  
out of the witness box and clambered  
into the dock, where he seized the pris-  
oner's hand, and, turning to the judge,  
said: "My lord, this was the best man  
in my crew and he saved my life. Provi-  
dence has sent me here to save him.  
He is so changed by illness that I could  
not recognize him. But there is no  
mistake now. If you imprison the old  
boomer of the 'Vulture' you must take  
the captain with him."

And cheers and sobs that no or-  
dained to suppress the judge briefly  
directed the jury to reconsider their ver-  
dict, which they at once did, finding a  
unanimous "Not guilty."

## HOW THE CALENDAR HAS BEEN TINKERED.

NOW that the world has begun another century, every one is interested in the calendar, some people wondering why 1900 was not a leap year, while others are eager to pummel one another over the "beginning of the century" problem. Our calendar is a puzzling affair and has had some very wise men since days began to be reckoned by years and years by centuries. The earth is really to blame. If it were fully considerate enough to travel around the sun in exactly 365 days we would have little trouble in adjusting our reckon-  
ing. The whirling globe takes no account of days, however, but runs around its elliptical track by a schedule of its own.  
This schedule presents a problem in fractions that has given wise men no end of trouble. Julius Caesar was first to make an attempt at solving it in 46 B. C., and he blundered woefully. His calendar—called the Julian—was made upon the theory that the earth went around the sun in exactly 365 days and 6 hours. So he made his years 365 days long, adding the odd hours and sticking them into a leap year each fourth year. But the true solar year consists of 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45 1/2 seconds. In the course of time Caesar's calendar ran ahead of the earth, for it was gaining a whole day every 128 years. A. D. it had gained four days, and the beginning of spring—which astronomers call the vernal equinox—had receded to March 21, though in Caesar's time it had arrived March 25. This was a serious matter, and the wise men of that particular year called a council to look into it. The council of Nicaea, since the globe would not run according to their schedule they decided to humor it a little by altering the latter, so the beginning of spring was changed to March 21.  
It was a short-sighted makeshift and did not help things greatly, for as time went on the remorseless earth got farther and farther away from their time-table. Council after council tinkered at the problem, but no solution was found until Pope Gregory XIII. called the very wisest of his wise men to his aid in the sixteenth century, and they set down in council to find a remedy—sat ten full years discussing the puzzle. The slippery vernal equinox had receded to March 11 by this time, and it took a great deal of thinking to find a way of making it keep its place.  
Finally in 1582 a plan was agreed upon. The vernal equinox must be brought back to March 21, and in order to bring it to the date set by the council—Nicaea ten days must be cut out of the calendar body. It was a startling remedy, and, some objected to it as a clumsy one, but many others saw it as a necessary one. The matter to the end of human reckoning, it was agreed that three days should be cut out of every four centuries as well—that each 400th year should be a leap year instead of each 100th. By this plan the error in the present calendar—the Gregorian—will amount to less than a day and a half in 5,000 years.

The new schedule was immediately adopted in all Catholic countries, but Great Britain went on according to the Julian calendar until 1752. The ten days had increased to eleven by this time, and as the gap was widening each year parliament decided to adopt the new scheme. In September of that year the change was made. People went to bed the night of the second, and, though they slept no longer than usual, they woke up on the morning of the 14th. Thus England's equinox caught up with Pope Gregory's, America's likewise, and the birthdays of Washington and Franklin were changed in a way that has troubled many a schoolboy since. Russia still clings to the Julian calendar, however, and as a result our Jan. 1 is Dec. 20 in the Czar's domains.

"Well, old man," we pulled through that business pretty well, I think. It was a near shave, though."

"Captain Sharpe" was nothing less than a confederate, and he had as-  
sumed the part of captain to save his companion in crime—London Evening News.

## MISS ALTA ROCKEFELLER.

Her Hearing Restored, She Will Soon Be Married.

Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire oil king, returned from Europe to be married to E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago. The heiress and prospective bride has been in Vienna for some time and there has undergone a remarkable surgical operation. Her hearing was almost gone. To restore it Dr. Muller,

of Vienna, destroyed the old ear drum and a new one was grown, the "hammer and anvil" being separated by the insertion of gold plates, thus allowing the drum to grow. It was a delicate operation and there was grave danger of the brain becoming af-

fectected, but careful treatment com-  
pleted all possibility of any such trouble. Now her hearing has been almost en-  
tirely restored, but she will go back to Vienna after the marriage for further treatment.

A HARVARD MAN'S SURRENDER.

Prof. Frye Captured by the Bright Eyes of a Cardenas Maid.

All Cuba is talking of a romance in which Alexis Frye, Superintendent of Public Instruction in that island, and one of his dark-haired pupils figure. Six months ago the handsome Har-

vard man, who is wrapped up in the education of the people of the Gem of the Antilles, was heart whole and fancy

free. His surrender to the black eyes of Senorita Martha Teresa Arruabarrena is complete, and Boston's professor and author of Frye's Geography, is to wed the beautiful daughter of Cardenas. She was one of the delegation of teach-

ers who met him when he sailed into Cardenas last June. The pretty son-  
orita was among those who were taken to Cambridge to study. Before she left the Cuban Summer School, Prof. Frye had won her heart, and they are to be married.

Yield of a Rubber Tree.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of dried rubber.

When a man does a good deed, the women never say, "That's just like a man," and when a woman is wise no man ever cries, "That's just like a woman."

It is a difficult task to fathom a shallow mind.

What strikes a Chinaman is not at all what strikes a European. A shrewd and well-to-do merchant at Amoy was told that a Maxlin gun was able to send out 400 shots a minute; he nodded his head politely and kept fanning himself. That was evidently a tall story. A moment later the fan collapsed and he saw the men of that stinging and looking at newspapers and ex-  
claimed: "Can all your soldiers really fire a matter, from his point of view, truly for astonishment."

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## HAS BIG WORK AHEAD

FIVE GREAT MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

Prodigious Amount of Labor Will Be Required for the National Law Making Body to Dispose of the Business Now in Sight.

Washington correspondence.

Five great measures confronted Congress when the members resumed their public duties after the holiday recess. They were: 1. The Shipping bill. 2. The Army Reorganization bill. 3. The Nicaragua Canal Construction bill. 4. The War Revenue Reduction bill. 5. The Reapportionment bill. Three of these measures have already been passed by the House of Representatives.

1. The Shipping bill. There are many reasons why this is considered important, a few of which may be briefly re-  
cited: (a) It aims to save to the American people the larger part of the \$175,000,000 a year they now pay to foreign ship owners. (b) It will effect a very substantial reduction in the rates of ocean transportation, which will insure to our producers, and especially to our farmers, higher prices for their prod-  
ucts, the latter entailing more profit-  
able employment for all those engaged in the many industries that contribute their surplus for export. (c) It will make the nation strong upon the sea, the only place where it is weak, and in accomplishing this it will weaken the auxiliary naval power of our foreign rivals, to which power our neglect of our own merchant marine and our em-  
ployment of foreign shipping directly contributes. Thus the national defense and the general welfare of our people are to a large extent bound up in the Shipping bill.

2. The Army Reorganization bill. This is of importance, for the reason that, under existing law, our army must be reduced on June 30 next to but 28,000 men, a requirement that will compel our complete withdrawal from the Philippines and the abandonment of those islands to the mercies of a half-civilized mob, led by a band of adven-  
turers, the whole representing less than 1 per cent of the population of the islands. The urgency for the passage of some measure that will enable the President to prosecute the war in the Philippines to an early conclusion must be so manifest that action to that end by Congress before adjournment seems to be inevitable.

3. The Nicaragua Canal construction bill. This is a measure of great interest to our industrial and commercial de-  
velopment. It will help to rapidly populate our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains; it will help to de-  
velop our almost boundless resources in that vast stretch of magnificently fertile and attractive area; it will place at the command of the teeming work-  
ers of the East the necessities and lux-  
uries in mine, forest and farm obtain-  
able from the development of our Pa-  
cific Slope section; it will enormously augment our domestic shipping; it will make easier our access to the Orient with our surplus products; it will cheapen the cost of reaching the west coast of South America by sea, and, and if wisdom prevails with respect to measure No. 1, it will become an im-  
mense factor in the development of our foreign-going shipping.

4. The War Revenue Reduction bill. With a surplus of approximately eighty millions a year, and the consequent hoarding of a large portion of our currency, there is urgent necessity for a reduction in the nation's revenue. While it is con-  
ceded that it would be unwise to lop off all of the present surplus revenue, at the same time an enormous reduc-  
tion is imperative. It is generally con-  
ceded that the sum of the reduction will amount to at least forty millions annually, and the remainder will act as a safeguard to any possible shortage that may arise in the general revenues of the nation. Another reason for the exercise of caution in the amount of the reduction is the fact that the war is still in progress in the Philippines and the more speedily it is brought to a termination the better for the nation, whatever the expense.

5. The Reapportionment bill. The completion of the statistics of population by the Census Bureau demands at the hands of Congress a reapportionment of the number of inhabitants that shall be comprised within each Con-  
gressional district. The necessity for action at this session of Congress lies in the fact that in many of the States their legislatures meet only once in two years. The task of redistricting the States devolves upon their legislatures, and in order that those elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress may represent the actual inhabitants of their respec-  
tive districts and States, more equi-  
tably than they do at present, sufficient time should be at the disposal of these several State Legislatures without sub-  
jecting them to the annoyance and ex-  
pense of extra sessions for this single purpose.

Should the Senate get right down to business, and its members devote them-  
selves to that reasonable consideration of these great public measures which is essential to their proper enactment, and only this—there is no reason why all of them should not be upon our statutes before the close of the session. But it will require the exercise of self-repression and a prodigious amount of labor. The obligations to the people should compel Senators to realize this, and at the same time evoke their warm commendation by making of the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress an unequalled record for wise and beneficial national legislation.

Railroads and Prosperity.

The extent to which American rail-  
roads have shared in the prosperity which came with the restoration of protection and has remained ever since is shown in the preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, prepared by the statisti-  
cian to the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission. The report contains returns of operating railway companies represent-  
ing 109,000 miles of line. The gross earnings of the railways included in this report were \$1,890,674,054, or \$7.774 per mile of line. Of these earn-  
ings \$590,900,700 were classed as pas-

senger earnings and \$1,048,208,878 as freight earnings. The gross earnings shown in the final report for the pre-  
ceding year were \$1,313,010,118. Op-  
erating expenses for the fiscal year ag-  
gregated \$959,814,142, or \$5.025 per  
mile of line. The net earnings of the  
roads embraced in this advance report  
were \$225,858,912 for 1900, or \$73.110-  
747 more than they were for 1899. In-  
come from investments and other  
sources amounting to \$50,075,700 was  
received, so that the total income was  
\$284,534,612.

The total deductions from income were \$395,511,050. This item includes interest on bonds, rents for leased lines, taxes (\$44,393,105) and other charges to income. The amount of dividends declared was \$109,400,147, which is \$27,655,388 greater than the amount declared by corresponding roads for 1899. The resulting surplus from the operation of the roads cov-  
ered by this preliminary report was \$79,323,409. The surplus shown in the final report for the preceding year was \$53,064,877.

Parallel Doctrine.

The doctrine of protective tariff and the doctrine of the ship subsidy are parallels. He who has accepted the former as worthy of enactment into na-  
tional law and sustained it as a bulwark of home manufacture can find no in-  
consistency with his views in the sub-  
sidy bill. The idea of it is wholly pro-  
tective, as the McKinley and Dingley laws were and are protective, notwith-  
standing the anti-critic yelping of the "boomer-baron" chorus. It is very plain that American ships sailing under the Stars and Stripes, paying the high American scale of wages, are in a hole when competing with the rest of the world, and the ship subsidy is but the national helping hand to lift them out of that hole. Now, then, the fellow who sees nothing in it but a graft for a few who have the "pull" can never be expected to see any good in any bill of the kind; and as the arguments for and against the protective tariff are passed, I shall be worse than a twice-told tale to rebash them in defense of the ship subsidy bill. Capital has been in-  
duced to enter the fields of manufac-  
ture and remain there till in many cases able to stand and walk without support or protection. Now the pur-  
pose of the subsidy bill is to show cap-  
ital the business sense in entering the seas and competing with the rest of the world, whose immense handicap is to be nullified to a degree by the ship subsidy.—Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

What He Died Of.

Our Wicked Chief Magistrate.

Mr. McKinley has yet to make him-  
self known as an earnest friend of measures beneficial to the great mass of the people.—Chicago Record.

Yes so, yes so! What McKinley should have done to prove himself friendly to the masses was to advocate such free-trade measures, a la Wilson tariff, that thousands of plants would be forced to shut down, and a couple million laborers would become tramps. But our wicked Chief Magistrate re-  
fuses to advocate any measure to en-  
courage idleness and build up the heavenly institution of idleness, and we fear that he would refuse to be moved, though a thousand free-trade lobbyists charm ever so charmingly.

History Condensed.

A short history of the Democratic party—founded by Jefferson, founded by Bryan.—Oswego Times.

Part First.—Jeffersonian expansion, sound money. Congressional govern-  
ment of all our territory not included in admitted States, patriotism and protection.

Part Second.—Unlimited coinage of 30-cent dollars to pay off wage earners, free trade for foreign monopolies while we pay all the taxes, peaceful Filipinos to be left to Dictator Aguinaldo's des-  
peradoes, and anything to make Amer-  
ica, her policy and her commerce, despicable.

Grand Finale.—Founded Nov. 6 by 650,000 plurality for McKinley and Jeffersonian Republicans.

McKinley Applies.

Silas Wilson received a basket of fine hickory apples from Hon. Oliver Ames, who recently received two barrels from the orchard of President McKinley. Mr. Wilson passed them around to his friends who enjoyed them thoroughly. They are true Republican apples, full size and prosperous looking apples, and would answer well in lieu of a full dinner pail, but, thanks to the "advance agent of prosperity," both are possible.—Atlantic (Iowa) Messenger.

If He Only Knew.

Mr. Bryan insists that "the election was not necessarily conclusive on any question." It would greatly amuse me to see Mr. Bryan's happiness and peace of mind if he knew a knockout blow when he got one.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It Will Pause.

Before deciding to return to Father Cleveland's bosom the Democratic party will probably pause and reflect that it was Cleveland hard times that drove it to Bryanism.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A Nighty Poor Tonic.

The empty alcohol-pull-always ac-  
companying the workman who has em-  
ployed it by a good appetite; but it is the poorest tonic for an empty stomach ever offered to the American public.

Testimony to Fit.

"You ought to be able to tell a straight story about the affair," said the lawyer to a witness in an embaz-  
zling case.

"I don't know about that," replied the witness. "It was a very crooked pro-  
ceeding."—Detroit Free Press.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

By unanimous vote on Wednesday the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to in-  
vestigate the charges made by ex-Gov. Pingree in his retiring message against the management of the Marquette prison. As an indication of the attitude of the administration on the squad question it is significant that Senator Atwood, one of the closest friends of Gov. Bliss, gave notice of a bill to provide an ad valorem tax for railroads and other corporations now paying specific taxes. In view of the fact that snailpots is prevalent at forty places in the State and that there is danger of its spreading, the State Board of Health officially recom-  
mended that all members and em-  
ployees of the Legislature submit to vac-  
cination as a precautionary measure.

The lower house of the Legislature has started in to make a record in economy. The number of employees has been cut materially from that of the last session and it was unanimously voted on Thurs-  
day that instead of paying members of committees who visit State institutions mileage and expenses, as has been the custom for years, they should be allowed only their actual expenses. This is ex-  
pected to effect a saving of several thou-  
sand dollars. Both houses decided to make the investigation of the manage-  
ment of Marquette prison thorough. At present sleeping car companies pay no taxes in Michigan. Senator Charles Smith has introduced a bill taxing them 1 per cent on the capital stock, the basis to be such portion of stock as the en-  
tire car mileage per year bears to the Michigan mileage. More bills providing an ad valorem tax for corporations now paying specific taxes were introduced. They vary only as to the classes of cor-  
porations. Bills were also offered requir-  
ing that all street cars in the State be equipped with air brakes, exempting from taxation all real estate mortgages in which the interest does not exceed 4 per cent and amending the law establishing a pardon board so that the Governor can neither pardon nor parole a convict who has not made a written application with a full statement of his case to the board.

Anti-cigarette bills have now made their appearance in the lower house. The Legislature, Senator Westover having in-  
troduced a bill Friday to limit the man-  
ufacture and sale of the article. The pro-  
visions of the bill have not been fully out-  
lined. The State Federation of Women's Clubs went on record at the recent meet-  
ing in favor of the appointment of young men to the boards of control of asylums for the insane. Senator Loomis intro-  
duced a bill to increase the membership of the committees on the four insane as-  
ylums of the State from six to eight mem-  
bers, the bill providing that the two new members shall be women and that the rank of one State treasurer agent the measure favors the passage of the measure. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

Volcanoes Have Their Spasms that Scientists Can Foretell.

Careful study of the behavior of vol-  
canoes has enabled observers in recent years to predict with some degree of accuracy when a renewal of plutonic activity is impending. This was the case when Mount Etna for a few days attracted attention, and when the last eruption had occurred in 1892, but in the autumn of 1898 blue flames be-  
gan to emerge from the mouth of the largest crater and a great deal of vapor was emitted from the lesser orifices.

It was then announced that Etna seemed to be preparing for an effusion of lava, probably on the south or south-west slopes. The expected eruption did not begin till the morning of July 19, 1899, when great volumes of smoke, with lava and sand, began to issue from the main crater, but after several days the activity subsided and Etna soon resumed its peaceful aspect. The present generation hears little of San-  
torin, among the Cyclades, in the Egean sea, but the volcano will again become a center of interest if the re-  
cent statement is true that Santorin is preparing for another series of the ter-  
rific explosions and outbursts of flame that have always marked its active periods.

For thirty years Santorin has been content with the continuous, mild emission of gases, but according to Comptes Rendus of the French Acad-  
emy of Sciences the volcano now ex-  
hibits much unrest and an active pe-  
riod is predicted. It is near the cres-  
cent western shore of Thera that San-  
torin has reared itself and two other lava islands above the sea. When it finally arouses itself after long periods of quiescence, no volcano excels it in violence of its outbursts.

The eruptions between 1800 and 1870, when, according to Reclus, no less than 50,000 of partial eruptions were count-  
ed in five years, drew spectators from all parts of the world, including some men of science, whose observations made a distinct addition to our knowl-  
edge of volcanic action. In that pe-  
riod the ashes were sometimes thrown to a height of 1,000 feet and the im-  
mense outpouring of scoriae more than doubled the size of the island of Nea Kaimmeni.

Collegians in America.

According to recent statistics, there is one man in about five hundred in the United States who receives a college training.

Excellent Prospects.

The Helmses—Oh, papa! the Duke has proposed! Papa—H'm! What are his prospects? The Helmses—He says he can settle with his creditors for a shilling on a pound.—Brooklyn Life.

Couldn't Escape.

"My wife got so mad she wouldn't speak to me for an hour." "Ah!" "And then she turned it loose all at once."—Indianapolis Press.

Inhabitants in the Ruins.

Professor Max Muller was greatly amused by a young lady from America to whom he was exhibiting the old world attractions of Oxford. She sat down, entranced, to gaze at Magdalen college, until an undergraduate sud-  
denly appeared at a window, when she "started off like a guilty thing," exclaim-  
ing: "Oh, my! Are these ruins inhab-  
ited?"

Needles.

Modern needles are said to have come into use in 1545.

## STATE CAPITAL LANSING MICH.

The State board of corrections and charities has made a number of recom-  
mendations in its annual report to the Legislature. The parole law which, it is said, has worked well in a majority of cases, should, in the opinion of the board, be supplemented by an inter-  
mediate sentence law. It would be necessary, however, to amend the constitu-  
tion before such a law could be made effective, but those who are best versed in a penology recommend that the con-  
stitutional impediment be removed. Con-  
sidering the parole law it is said that many prisoners deserving of its benefits have been unable to secure their release on account of their inability to secure a "first friend." It is suggested that some officer of the prison be authorized to act in such capacity. Among the lines of Gov. Bliss' recommendation the board urged the advisability of committing only first offenders to the State house of correction and reformatory at Ionia. This was originally the plan of the Legislature, but by amendments to the laws the purpose has been lost to view. Laws restoring the original character of the institution are now recommended. "Some provision," it is said, "should be made whereby the inmates of our prisons could aid in part in the support of their families, many of whom are thrown on the com-  
munity for support during their imprison-  
ment." The Minnesota law, which pro-  
vides for the payment by the State of 12 1/2 cents a day to first grade men and 9 cents to second grade men, is com-  
mended. Indiana also has a most satisfactory law prepared along these lines, and it is made a condition of parole that a pris-  
oner shall have \$20 to his credit. The cabinet of convicts for an extensive sec-  
tion, condemned, and the taking of sensa-  
tional newspapers into prisons, is not countenanced.

In somewhat desultory conversation on taxation matters Attorney General Oren indicated that in his judgment there are some things that must be done in the railroad property. The present tax system was said to display numerous de-  
fects to the careful student of taxation, and the opinion was expressed that the time would come when State and county taxation would be completely divorced. Under the present system the counties are collecting taxes and paying them to the State, while the State, on the other hand, is engaged in collecting specific taxes and apportioning them among the counties. An ideal and practical sys-  
tem, it was suggested, would be for the counties to collect only such taxes as



[illegible]



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1900.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Regular service at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday.

For Rent—A cozy house. Enquire of L. Fournier.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William Woodfield, Jan. 11th, a daughter.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Chas. Drake, of Lewiston, was in town, Tuesday, on business.

WANTED—Wood cutters. Enquire of T. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foley a daughter; weight, 11 pounds.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Mrs. O. W. Willis and daughter, Miss Stella, returned from Detroit, last Friday.

**Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.**

Don't forget that the Durno-Emmett Co. will be in Grayling Jan. 26. It is immense.

Miss Lillian Stewart went to Bay City, Friday, to attend the business college.

Chas. Cowell is postmaster, at present, M. Bates being down with the grippe.

Charles Marvin and Wilson McGowan came down from Frederic, to spend Sunday in Grayling.

Mrs. William Blanshan and her daughter Hattie, returned home from Alpena, Tuesday morning.

Rep. Whiteaker, of Washtenaw, has introduced a bill to abolish the Township Boards of Review.

A letter from J. A. Lewis orders his paper sent to Standish, where he is at work.

Holger Hanson was home from Sallings, Sunday, visiting the family and friends.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. L. Fournier.

Boys, if your father takes the AVA LANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Representative Bolton has introduced a skeleton bill in regard to fishing in the Ausable. When completed we will give its provisions.

The R. R. boys are beginning to talk about their annual party. They have been very pleasant in the past, and this one is to eclipse them all.

Miss Lela Strickland, of Detroit, has been visiting old friends here, since Christmas, and reports an enjoyable time.

John Rasmussen has recovered the skeleton of the laundry building, destroyed by fire, putting on a substantial iron roof, and is now finishing the inside for use.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker came down from the farm, Saturday, to attend the installation meeting of G. A. R. Post and Corps, returning Sunday evening.

Durno is an attraction of much merit, his work being so cleverly done as to border on the marvelous. —New York World.—At Opera House, Jan. 20th.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The pulpit at the Presbyterian church will be occupied next Sunday by Rev. C. Bristol, late of Chicago, both morning and evening, at the usual hours for service.

It has been said that the month of January is the dulllest in the saloon and tobacco trade, because of New Year's resolutions, but the trade is generally brisk enough by the first February.

Miss Edith Ward, of Roscommon, desires to enroll a few more pupils for music lessons. She will be in Grayling every Friday, and may be seen at the residence of Mr. James Woodburn. Jan 17-1m

Prof. Cooley has finished his appraisal of the physical properties of the telephone companies of the state. The total valuation, including real estate, is \$9,339,840.96 as compared with \$2,271,334.24.

A meeting of the State Game and Fish Protective League will be held at Lansing next month. The great slaughter of deer during the season of 1899 has aroused the feeling that more stringent laws for the protection of deer must be passed this winter.

Nelson Corwin went to Youll's camp in Otsego county, last week, and bought T. Odell's team. Odell is running the culinary department and didn't need the team in that business.

A new postoffice has been established at Johannesburg, in Otsego county, with T. Hanson as P. M. Mail will be carried from Lewiston, via Vienna, and it will be a great accommodation to settlers and laborers in that vicinity.

Among the appointments on committees in the House of Representatives, we notice the name of E. H. Bolton as chairman of the committee for eastern asylum for the insane, and as a member of the fish and fisheries committee.

Malcolm McLeod went to Detroit, Christmas week, to visit a sister whom he had not met for thirty years. She tried to talk with him in Gaelic, but he had lost his mother tongue, not having used it since he left Scotland in his boyhood.

The Board of Supervisors closed their session last Friday, with their work all cleaned up, and prompt and satisfactory settlement with the treasurer completed. The boys all say "Dad" had money enough left to "set em up."

The following number of pupils were taken in each grade for Dec. High School—Four. Grades 6 & 7—Five. Grade 8—Six. Grade 9—Three. Grade 10—Four. Grade 11—None. Grade 12—None.

Some of the heirs of the late David Ward have filed a bill against the executors, and an injunction is issued stopping, for a time at least, the building of the proposed manumoth mill, north-east of Frederic, and the completion of the railroad to Charlevoix, and the building of a railroad in Virginia. There is a feast in store for the lawyers.

Articles of association of the Detroit & Charlevoix Railway Co. have been filed with the Secretary of State by the David Ward estate. This is the road which Mr. Ward constructed from Frederic to Charlevoix.

During his lifetime he would not incorporate the company, and when some townships proposed to tax the property locally, he proceeded to tear up the tracks in this municipality. The company is capitalized at \$525,000.

If a man had a \$50 bull pup, he would look after it carefully and not let it run all over the town at night, says the Manitowish-Tribune. But if he has a boy it is different. He is turned loose at a tender age to go to the bad, and people wonder where the great army of tramps, bums, deadbeats, loafers and gamblers come from. They are germinated from pure seed gathered from home, sown broadcast on the streets and alleys. The boys ought to be given an equal showing with the bull pup.

Attorney General Oren is after the New Jersey Tontine Company, successor to the Detroit Tontine Company. In the circular sent out by the company it is stated that the company is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$500,000, of which one-half is fully paid in, but the articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State show that only 100 shares of \$10 each, or \$1000, is paid in. Ninety-eight of these shares are held by P. J. Farmer, who was president of the Detroit Tontine Company. The more light thrown on the subject by the investigations the more determined the Attorney General's department does become to prevent the new company from doing business in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Emmett, the California entertainer, has achieved a great success, and is generally conceded to be the cleverest and most original artist in his line upon the platform. His repertoire is extensive. Besides his artistic violin solos he makes the "King of Instruments" imitate any sound in animate or inanimate nature. He sings comic songs and sings them well. He recites dialect sketches and tells humorous stories in an irresistible manner, and then adds a finishing touch to the entertainment by introducing the finest display of the art of ventriloquism ever seen in this country. He is justly called the "King of Ventriloquists." Mr. Emmett is a whole show himself. —Durno-Emmett Co., Jan. 26th.

According to a prominent doctor, apples are an excellent health preservative. If placed ready for the children when they awake in the morning, to eat when appetite demands, they will prove a turning point for many petty ailments. The nervous system, always calling for phosphorus, is quieted by a full fruit diet. Apples relieve the nausea of seasickness and are a help to those who are trying to break themselves of the tobacco habit. A good ripe raw apple is completely digested in 55 minutes. This easy digestion favors longevity; the phosphorus renews the nervous matter in the brain.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Mr. Kimbrough is a born pianist, and an artist of the highest type. He captured our people from the very start, and the 3000 auditors were perfectly carried away with his playing, encoring him at one time four or five times, and the ovation he received was such an one as is seldom seen in Nashville. His playing is marvelous. He was more heartily applauded than was Paderewski on the occasion of his recent visit here, and the evident enthusiasm over his playing was greater than that over the great Poles playing. This may sound like extravagant praise, but it is not, it is meager justice. One would have had to have seen our audience as it called Kimbrough back for the third or fourth time to fully appreciate the effect. —W. Carl Wyatt, Nashville, Tenn. —With Durno-Emmett Co., Jan. 26th.

Out this out and take it to L. Fournier's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure all disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache. Every owner of real estate in this county should take time to carefully study the tax list, published in supplement to this issue. Delinquent taxes may be found as far back as 1881, and you may find some description that you own among them, and now is the time to have any errors rectified.

An exchange gets off the following in a request to get in the news. It says: "If you know of an item, kindly tell us about it. Every week we know that you know things that we don't know and we know that you know we don't know it, and still you don't tell us. Now if you tell us what you know then we will tell you what we know; also what you know, then our readers will know what they know and what we know, and also what we know that you know we know, you know."

If troubled with a weak digestion, belching, sour stomach, or if you feel dull after eating, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at L. Fournier's drug store.

A farmer in a neighboring county says he has adopted a plan of advertising in his home papers, which has saved him much valuable time and brought him some returns for the money invested. He says: "When I am ready to sell my stuff, I insert a little advertisement in the local papers, telling what I have to sell and, if stock, how many head of each and when they will be ready to ship, and the result is that the buyers are right after me either personally or by mail, and naturally I get the highest market. If I want to buy a horse or a cow or a dozen of each, I insert a little advertisement that costs me maybe fifty cents, and instead of traveling all over the country inquiring of my neighbors who has this or who has that thing for sale, the home newspaper does it all for me at less expense, and those who have what I want manage to let me know it in some way."

**Circuit Court.**  
Court convened in regular session Tuesday, Judge Sharpe presiding. There was but one criminal case on the calendar, that of the people vs. Arthur Gaister, for forgery, which had been once tried, with a disagreement of jury. As no new evidence could be added, a nolle pro. was entered.

The case of McCane vs. Glenebaugh was settled out of Court, and in the case of Rasmussen vs. Glenebaugh a judgment for plaintiff was entered for \$10.40 damages.

The other cases were continued.

**To Cure a Cold in one Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Be good tempered. It pays in every way; it pays if you are an employer; it pays if you are an employee; it is profitable in every walk of life. You owe it to others to be good natured; you owe it to your own happiness; to your own self-respect; in making others comfortable, you are making things agreeable for yourself; you are gaining and keeping good will, which may be of value and help you hereafter; you are accumulating a capital of popularity and good report which may be used to advantage perhaps, in a critical time. Good temper is a great success.

If Banner Salve doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. L. Fournier.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$25 salary per year; payable weekly; \$1 day absolutely sure; and all expenses; attract, honest, definite salary, no commission. Salary paid each Saturday and Sunday morning advanced each week. Standard House, 33 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

**E. W. Grove**  
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Regular sessions of Probate Court for the hearing of petitions, &c., will be held on the first and third Monday of each month.  
J. C. HANSON,  
Judge of Probate.

There is more joy in the printing office over one sinner who pays in advance and abuses the editor on every occasion, than over the noisy and noisy who borrow the paper and sing his praises without contributing one cent to pay the bills.

Save doctors' bills by giving Foley's Honey and Tar to infants and children in time to prevent pneumonia or croup, which are fatal to so many thousands of babies. L. Fournier.

I wish to tender my sincere thanks to those kind friends and neighbors of Grayling who so kindly assisted during the death and burial of my husband, also to the members of the lodge of which he was once a member, and especially to Mr. B. P. Johnson of Frederic.

MRS. FANNIE LARSON.

**Now We Have Struck It.**  
Every paid up subscriber to the AVA LANCHE can have "The American Boy," one of the best, if not the best, boys papers in America, for 25 cents a year, and every family where there are boys should have it. Call and get a sample copy.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Ever Offered Our Readers. The Crawford Avalanche, Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press Annual Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901, a valuable book of over 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 40,000 of the 1900 edition were sold at 25c. each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue.

**Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension.**

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in 47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase of my pension for an every renewal of a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The annual tax list is published in a supplement to the AVA LANCHE to-day, and everybody interested in real estate in this County should give it careful attention and see that one of their lands are included in the delinquent list.

**Notice.**  
Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by a plying to us. We will pay highest market price.  
SALLING, HANSON & Co.

**NOTICE.**

Whereas it has been reported to the State Board of Health that small pox is prevalent in 45 places in this state, and upon their recommendation it is resolved by the Board of Health of Grayling township that a general vaccination would be a safe guard. Therefore it is requested that all our citizens, who have not been vaccinated within the past six years, apply to their physician for vaccination, and that they receive a certificate for the same bearing the date thereof.

By order of Board of Health  
C. W. WIGHT, Clerk.

**A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.**

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by L. Fournier.

Talk about German trade restrictions, and of sending coal to New-castle, and of anything else that may occur to you of that sort. Here is the United States shipping cargoes to Germany to make sauerkraut.

**The Mother's Favorite.**  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

**SYRUP**  
**TAR**  
**CHERRY**  
PREPARED AND CURED BY  
**BRONCHITIS,**  
**HOARSENESS,**  
**LOSS OF VOICE,**  
**Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,**  
**And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.**

FOR SALE BY  
**Lucien Fournier,**  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**W. B. FLYNN, Dentist**  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

**C. C. WESCOTT**  
DENTIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents and Inventions free. Office for securing patents. Inventors taken through steam & co. require special attention. Write for free literature.

**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific publication. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.  
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 655 F St., Washington, D. C.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.  
Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Mackinaw.  
Mackinaw Express. 4:35 p. m. 7:45 p. m.  
Mackinaw Exp. 5:00 a. m. 8:10 a. m.  
Way Freight. 9:00 a. m. 12:00 p. m.  
Accommodation. 12:00 p. m. 3:40 p. m.  
GOING SOUTH.  
Lv. Mackinaw. Arr. at Bay City.  
Detroit Express. 2:10 p. m. 5:15 p. m.  
N. Y. Express. 1:40 a. m. 4:00 a. m.  
Accommodation. 6:10 a. m. 9:50 a. m.  
Lewistown Branch.  
Accommodation. 6:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m.  
A. W. CAMPBELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Local Agent.

**Detroit Live Stock Market.**

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,  
Detroit Jan. 15, 1901.  
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:  
—Prime steers and heifers \$4.25@4.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$3.75@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.50; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.50@3.50.  
—Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$4.00@5.50.  
—Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher. Prime lambs \$5.00@5.35; mixed \$3.50@4.00; culls \$2.00@2.50.  
—Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime medium \$5.25@5.30; Yorkers \$5.25@5.40; pigs \$4.25@5.00; rough \$3.25@4.75; stags, 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

**Free of Charge.**

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Fournier's Drug Store, will be presented with a simple bottle of Hoesche's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without orders from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Hoesche's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you that its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physician. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.  
—Get Green's Prize Almanac.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$25 salary per year; payable weekly; \$1 day absolutely sure; and all expenses; attract, honest, definite salary, no commission. Salary paid each Saturday and Sunday morning advanced each week. Standard House, 33 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

# Blumenthal and Baumgart

—AND—  
\*THE BIG\*

## One Price For All Store

### Great Slaughter —And— Clearing Sale!

For positively one week only we will give the people of Grayling and vicinity a chance to buy new and seasonable Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Rubbers at prices never sold before, viz:

40 inch black figured Dress Goods, reg. price 30 and 35c, at 22c.  
40 inch colored figured Dress Goods, reg. price 25 and 30c, at 20a.  
36 in. black and colored Cassimere, reg. price 35c, at 25c.  
36 in. black and colored Cassimere, reg. price 27c, at 22c.  
38 in. fine heavy Plaid Dress Goods, reg. price 50c, at 37c.  
36 in. fine heavy Plaid Dress Goods, reg. price 30c, at 20c.  
38 in. all wool Flannel, reg. price 45, at 35c.  
All our heavy Dress Flannel, reg. price 10c, at 7c.  
28 in. black and figured worsted Dress Goods, reg. price 15 & 20c, at 12c.  
Tucker and Table Damasks, reg. price 25c, at 19c.  
White Shaker Flannel, reg. price 7 and 8c, at 5c.  
All our black, white and red Calicos at 5c.  
All our light Calicos, reg. price 6c, at 4c.  
All Ladies' 25c Underwear at 19c.  
All Ladies' fleeced 50c Underwear, at 38c.  
All Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes, all styles, at \$2.50.  
All Ladies' \$2.25 Shoes, all styles, at \$1.75.  
All Ladies' \$1.50 Shoes, all styles, at \$1.00.  
All Ladies' \$1.25 Shoes, all styles, at 75c.  
All of our best makes Men's Shoes, reg. price \$3.50, at \$2.75.  
All of our \$2.50 Shoes, in Congress or Lace, at \$1.75.  
All of our \$1.75 Shoes, in Congress or Lace, at \$1.25.  
All of our \$1.50 Shoes, in Congress or Lace, at 1.00.

Our space don't allow to give more prices, but every article in our store has been cut 25 per cent, to make this sale a success. It is to your benefit to get our prices. Cut out this advertisement and bring it with you, to compare prices.

Respectfully Yours

**BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.**

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

## A Chance to Save Money.

We are offering this year's  
**Wall Paper 25 per cent off**  
From regular prices!

This is not a fraud. We do it because we have only a small lot left, and we want to open up next spring with a complete new stock. Come early, and take advantage of this offer.

**J. W. SORENSON.**

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"  
"The Best On Wheels,"  
OR A

CLIFFER PLOW, or a  
GALE PLOW, or a  
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)  
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,  
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,  
OR MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,  
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,  
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office  
**O. PALMER.**

## POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

	Regular Price	With Weekly Tribune	With Weekly Tri-Weekly Tribune
North American Review, New York City	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Harpers' Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
Harpers' Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
Century Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
St. Nicholas Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.00	3.00
McClure's Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.25
McClure's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Success, New York City	1.00	1.10	1.10
Ladies' Monthly, New York City	1.00	1.20	1.20
Country Gentleman, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	2.50
McClure's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.25
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.25
Country Gentleman, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	2.00	2.00
McClure's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	3.00	3.00	3.00
South's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.25	1.25	1.25
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.25	1.25
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Orange and Blue, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Country Gentleman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.25	1.25
McClure's Magazine, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm and Home, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.00
Farm and Home, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.00
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.	.50	1.00	1.00
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.	.50	1.00	1.00
Edith's Almanac	1.00	1.00	1.00

has for nearly thirty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and villagers. Its contents are of the highest quality, its circulation is the largest, its price is the lowest. It is a valuable addition to every family. Recurring subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

In connection with The Tribune we offer to those who desire to secure the best magazines, illustrated weeklies and agricultural journals, the following splendid inducements:

Published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is a complete up to date daily newspaper, these days in the week with all important news of the other four days. Profusely illustrated, and filled with interesting reading for all who wish to keep in close touch with news of the nation and world. It is a line subscription price, \$1.50 per year.

The Tribune may remit at publishers' regular prices.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.



## TOBOGGAN IS DEAD.

SPORT WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE.

Society Has Forsaken the Once Popular Amusement—Few Runners—Sleds Now Seen—Once Great Cold Weather Recreation.

Reliable reports come from far north States where they have hills and things that they can slide on when there is enough snow that the toboggan is a "dead one." The long flat board with the turned-up nose which used to fly down the steep frozen declivities with the speed of a cannon ball will fly no more, at least for the present. It has been relegated to the walls of dens and clubrooms, where it sticks silently, an alleged article of decoration of the yule pattern.

Society went back on the toboggan, and when society goes back on a bit of sporting goods the goods might as well hunt for its sarcophagus and crawl in and let society seal on the capstone. Time was when the erstwhile toboggan was the warmest winter favorite that ever cavorted among the frozen hills of the Northern States, but it has gone the way of all other favorites that have, resigned with too much popularity. But a few short years ago winter without the toboggan in the hilly country would have been like a Fourth of July without fireworks. The season would have been naught but a bitter patch of melancholy. In those days the young folks would have gone into spasms of indignation and vexation if they had been deprived of the privilege of tobogganing. But now the toboggan has gone down the slide and there is no evidence that it is going to come back up.

Attracted Much Attention. A few winters ago the toboggan furor that reigned in the parts where the sport had any show whatever attracted the attention of the entire country. The daily newspapers, the weeklies and the magazines displayed long profusely illustrated articles on the sport and the popular indulgence in it time and again and people who had no more prospect of ever seeing a toboggan than they have of seeing the north pole talked of the runnerless sleds and



FORM OF WINTER SPORT THAT IS BEING ABANDONED.

their awful flights with breathless interest. Stamped in the mind of every reader is the picture of the long snow and ice embankment with toboggans down the slides and in the middle of the slide the big toboggan filled with boys and girls flying down the declivity at the rate of a mile a minute. When the reader saw this time-honored old picture for the first time he always held his breath and ejaculated in low, smothered tones, "My, isn't that just awful?" and at the same time he had a secret longing to be on the spot and try one whirl down the chute.

It used to be said that it required long persuasion to induce the extremely timid to ever board a toboggan, but after they had once taken a trip they hungered for more of "the same" with greater avidity than anyone else on the hill. When the sport was at the height of its popularity in St. Paul and Minneapolis it was well worth a trip to the gopher cities to see the amusement in full blast on a cold winter's night. Everybody owned a toboggan or belonged to a toboggan club. At night the frozen hills and snow and ice-covered embankments, built sometimes especially for the sport, were lighted up with great torches until they were as bright as day and swarming about on every hand were men and women, young and middle-aged, dressed in their fantastic red, white and blue blanket costumes and streaming from their heads were the long points of the knitted caps that were pulled down over their ears like nightcaps.

And the great slides prepared for the use of the tobogganers meant a mile a minute ride down a steep incline every foot of which was fraught with peril. Many wild tumbles ensued, many ears and noses were frozen in the pursuit of this captivating sport, and yet the toboggan dropped in popularity with as sudden and hard a thud as the roller skate. Just as in the case of the roller skate, when the toboggan was at its height, the sales made by sporting goods houses were enormous considering the size of the cities. One firm alone in the city of St. Paul sold in a few months in the neighborhood of \$3,000 worth of toboggans.

## THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.



The separate blouse continues to be evolved in all kinds of dainty shapes and styles suitable for formal afternoon or informal evening functions. No. 1 here pictured is of silk and lace, the silk forming the bolero over an underbodice of lace embroidered with black velvet spots. No. 2 is made of tacked cream chiffon with a bolero and sleeves of cream point d'esprit entirely overruled by cream baby satin ribbon and further adorned by embroidered stars of pale blue velvet and lace.

### CHAPTER ON OLIVES.

They Are a Comparatively Recent Fruit in the United States.

Olives are a comparatively recent fruit in the United States, for, while they have been grown in California since the time of the early mission fathers, it is only within the last twenty years that they have become of commercial importance. The industry in America is still in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, owing largely to confusion in regard to the selection of suitable soils and varieties and a knowledge of right methods of culture and manufacture. Competition with cottonseed oil and other oils sold as olive oil has harmed the industry. There is a good and growing demand all over the United States for olive products. The profits in the olive industry lie principally in the production

pickled olives. A third product, little known in this country, is the dried olive, much eaten in Greece and some other neighboring countries. The ripe olive fruit is not unlike an oval damson plum in form and size. In color it ranges from various shades of purple to almost black. It has a sour and persistent bitter flavor. The oil, like all fats, has a high fuel value, and on this its value as a food depends. The California station insists that the pickled ripe olives are more than a relish; that they really possess a large food value, much more than the pickled green fruit.

The green olives are simply a relish and to be used in limited quantities in the same way as pickled walnuts or cucumbers. A meal of bread and ripe olives is not only palatable, but nutritious and sustaining, and the amount eaten is to be limited only by the same considerations as that of any other good, wholesome food. In Southern Europe and other regions the ripe olive is used as a staple article of diet.

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER CATFISH.

Sent to Chicago and Canned as a Substitute for Salmon.

"The story that Mississippi River catfish are being sent to California and canned as a substitute for salmon is incorrect only in a matter of detail," said a local dealer the other day. "They are not being sent to California, for the very good reason that the limit is too long and transportation charges would be prohibitive, but they are going to Chicago for the same purpose named. At present the industry is in its experimental stage, but I have private information that it has proved a complete success, and the people behind it are going into the business on a huge scale next spring. It is quite a geographical joke when you come to think about it—a factory in Illinois for making California salmon out of Louisiana catfish; but that is exactly what they propose to establish. They will utilize the cats that are too large for the regular market and that are at present simply a nuisance to the fishermen. The canning process is, of course, a secret, but I understand that the meat is lightly smoked, and then put in a solution that gives it the characteristic salmon pink color. After treatment they say it is impossible to distinguish it from the real thing, and it is no doubt equally good, as the objections will be entirely of a moral and ethical character, which don't go very far in modern business.

"Canned salmon is one of the staple food-products of the world, and there is no denying the fact that the Columbia River supply is beginning to run short. The catfish, on the other hand, are apparently inexhaustible, so there seems to be a big future for the industry. If it proves feasible, I shall look to see canned salmon factories established in the vicinity of New Orleans, for there is no logical reason why the fish should be sent so far away from home to be put up, and the transportation charges will add materially to the expense. Now that they are beginning to find out what a useful fish the Mississippi River cat really is, it wouldn't surprise me to see it figure among table delicacies in a number of different cities."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### American Keeping the Lead.

British railway manufacturers are indignant at the manner in which they have lost the contracts for rebuilding the South African railways. It seems that America has ousted the British contractors. Major Girouard, an American, who has absolute charge of the reconstruction and direction of the Transvaal railways, is responsible for this, seeing that he has invited American firms only to submit estimates, etc., for the work. It was American firms also who supplied most of the material for the Southern railway, which was also under the direction of Major Girouard, and built the Abbara bridge.

### A Brutal Picture-taker.

The photographer had just completed all arrangements for the sale of his studio, when the pretty young miss of 17 summers tripped in.

"I want my picture taken," she stammered. "Do you think my face will break the camera?"

"Not this camera," said the photographer just as smugly, "it is provided with double extra strong lenses."

Of course the miss of 17 summers immediately floundered out and goes to the rival photographer, who, when she springs the joke about her face and the camera, finds with her in a hearty laugh. —Indianapolis Sun.

Let a boy follow his natural business tendencies. So many play horses are being worked in carriages.

It is an easy matter to distinguish friends from relatives at weddings and funerals.

"It is folly to meet Old Age half way."

"I think so; I wouldn't meet him at all if I knew how to get out of it."

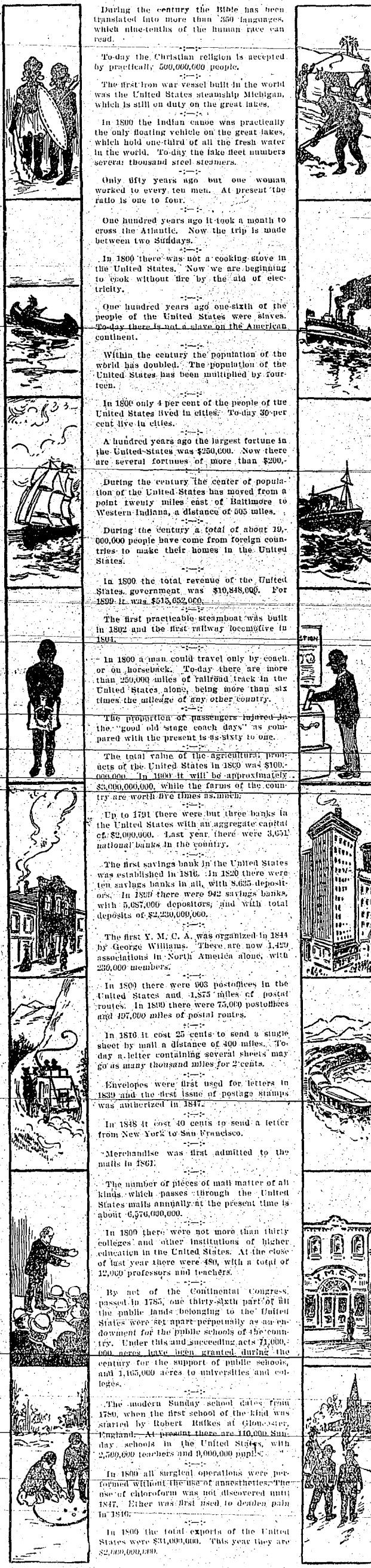


THE OLIVE. (A, the Flower; B, the Fruit.)

hundreds of years old and sometimes twenty feet or more in circumference have been reported. When grown naturally the tree attains a height of forty feet or more, and has a somewhat rounded form. The leaves are small and lance shaped, dull green above and silvery beneath, and generally opposite. The flowers are small and white, with a four-lobed calyx and corolla. The fruit is a drupe, usually ovate or nearly globular.

Two food products of importance are made from olives, olive or salad oil, and

## 1800 A FEW CONTRASTS 1900



Met on a Screen. One of the happiest scenes served by that wonderful and many-named invention, the moving-picture machine, appears in a story told in the London Music Hall.

A party of gentlemen were watching the pictures, when in one of the South African scenes they recognized an officer friend. The wife of the officer, being told of this, wrote to the manager and asked that this picture might be put on on a certain evening, when she would purposely journey from Glasgow.

She had not seen her husband for over a year, but at last observed him in a group on the screen of a cinematograph!

Full of Water. "How do you feel now?" asked his rescuers.

"Like a Jersey trust," gasped the half-drowned man, faintly.

Then they pulled him on the barrel some more, for they, too, were financiers. —Harper's Bazar.

A big fortune awaits the inventor of a sewing machine that will collect rags, repale family breaches and mend bad manners.

## MISS HELEN KELLER.

HER INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS MARVELOUS.

Blind, Deaf and Dumb, She Has Been Taught to Speak and Is Now Acquiring a Fine Collegiate Education.

Another marvelous achievement by Helen Keller has again brought her name prominently before the public and reawakens interest in the career of this remarkable girl, who is undoubtedly the greatest intellectual phenomenon the world has ever known. At Radcliffe College, Cambridge, where she is now a student, this girl, who in childhood was deaf, dumb and blind, made a speech to her fellow students upon being elected an officer of her class. Every word she uttered was clear and distinct and was heard in every part of the room.

Helen Keller was born in Alabama on June 27, 1880. Her father was a former Confederate officer and later a United States marshal. When she was 19 months old, as the result of sickness, she was deprived of all her senses except that of feeling. Until she was 7



HELEN KELLER.

years old no attempt was made to teach the child anything. Her mind at that time was entirely blank and the life to come hopeless. Then the attention of the parents was directed to the case of Laura Bridgman, who, similarly afflicted, was taught to read, sew, play on musical instruments and do many other seemingly impossible things, at the Perkins school in Boston. The Keller girl was thereupon taken to this school and placed in the hands of Miss Sullivan, one of the teachers, who was to see what she could do with the little one. From that day to this Miss Sullivan has devoted her whole time to the education of the girl and her success stamps her as a prodigy of patience, as that of Miss Keller makes her a marvel in mental development. Miss Keller is now as highly accomplished as any other young woman at 20, in spite of her early impediments.

When Miss Sullivan undertook the task of teaching Helen, the child had only the sense of touch. It took many, many weary days to teach the child, first that certain signs with her teacher's fingers meant certain things and then that the same signs with her own fingers meant the same thing. In time the child could make her way known in an intelligent sign language, crude and without much scope, but a start had been made and the little mind had begun to store up knowledge. In three years she could talk in the sign language very intelligently. One day in 1890 she said to Miss Sullivan, spelling the words out with her fingers in her teacher's hand, "Why cannot I speak? I would like to learn to speak."

Conquering Dumbness. Miss Sullivan went to Miss Fuller, in Newton, Lower Falls, near Boston, from whom she learned the method of lip reading and speaking for the dumb. Then the training of Miss Keller began. First she was taught the entire anatomy of the mouth and vocal parts of the throat. She comprehended these things by putting her fingers in Miss Sullivan's mouth and feeling of the condition and position of the tongue, teeth and lips when certain sounds were made. The vocal organs in the throat were carefully explained to her, with their location and operation. Next she was told to put her fingers in her own mouth and note the position of her tongue, teeth and lips when she made certain sounds, as, for instance, "T," "D" and "O." Very strange were her first attempts to make definite sounds with her own vocal organs, but a surgeon had said there was no physical reason why she could not speak, and again Miss Sullivan's patience and perseverance conquered, aided this time by the child's own anxiety to learn. Slowly she was taught to make definite sounds, until she had acquired some facility in doing so. No attempt was yet made to teach her to speak, for first of all the vocal organs must be brought into full use and control.

When Helen could make sounds resembling "m" and "p" and many others, Miss Sullivan started at the beginning of the English alphabet and taught her to say her letters. Doing this was somewhat slow, but it gave her excellent practice and was a fine thing for the vocal organs. When she had learned her letters the next was easy. From saying her letters so that one could recognize them to saying whole words was only a step.

Learning to Listen. But now she must learn to "listen." This was another hard task, depending more on the child than her teacher. Placing Helen's forehead against her (Miss Sullivan's) lips and the thumb under the chin, the little girl learned to interpret first simple sounds and then whole words, by noting the movements of the lips and chin only. Practice made perfect and to-day Helen Keller can carry on an intelligent conversation with anyone by placing her finger and thumb on the speaker's lips and chin, her own speech being entirely plain and in an ordinary tone.

After learning to speak and to "listen" Helen's educational advancement was phenomenally rapid. It was now possible to converse with her with as much ease as with a person fully developed. She has an entirely rational and very active brain, a very extensive memory and is of a very inquiring disposition.

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## JOHN JOKER.

"Is Miss Triller an obliging singer?" "Oh, yes, half the time she refuses to sing." —Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Pay as you go," is my rule. "Yes; so many people won't believe you when you say you'll pay as you come back."

"Why do you call that speckled hen 'Macduff' and the pig 'Barkis'?" "Because Macduff lays on and Barkis is swillia." —Life.

Myer—I wonder what causes confusion of the brain? Geyer—A collision between two trains of thought. I suppose. —Chicago News.

Bride (forming a widow)—Oh, Harry, what would I do if you should die? Harry (doubtfully)—I don't know, dear, but I think I can guess.

"Who was William the Conqueror, 'Sammy'?" asked the pretty school-marm. "McKinley," replied "Sammy," promptly. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

He—I point out your faults because I love you. She—Nonsense! If you really loved me you would think my faults were excellences. —Chicago Record.

The Parent—My boy, do you want me to tell you what happens to boys who tell lies? The Boy—Yes, pop, but, tell me! can you remember back that far? —Yonkers Statesman.

The Lie: "Just as soon as a man has satisfied his conscience that it's all right to tell a white lie," says the Manyunk Philosopher, "he becomes colorblind." —Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Meddlergrass—Well, then, New York folks has certainly gone the limit now. Mr. Crossroads—What they do? Mr. Meddlergrass—Goin' to have a horseless horse show. —Baltimore American.

Schoolmaster—Now, Muggins Almor, what were the thoughts that passed through Sir Isaac Newton's mind when the apple fell on his head? Muggins—I expects he wuz awful glad it wuzn't a brick. —Fun.

"All the world's a stage." "All the world's a stage, Sam, and the men and women merely players." "Yes, massa, but if dat's so, whar yo' awtice to git you' audience and orchestra?" Collier's Weekly.

Missess—You say you are well recommended? Maid—Indeed, ma'am, I have thirty-nine excellent references. Missess—And you have been in domestic service? Maid—Two years, ma'am. —Glasgow Evening Times.

Newitt—Lend you a V? Why don't you borrow it from Markley? He is easy. Borrow it—but I don't know him as well as I know you. Newitt—That's just it, and he doesn't know you as well as I do. —Philadelphia Press.

Flaxitt—So you really think that Miss Mezzolint is a genuine artist? And yet you never heard her. Barsad—No, but she freely admits that she slugs her selections. She does not claim that she "renders" them. —Boston Transcript.

Tess—I understand Miss Krusty actually paid me a compliment the other evening. Jess—Not quite, but she came as near it as could be expected of her. Tess—What did she say? Jess—She said you were "very charming—but." —Philadelphia Press.

Wide Open: Briggs—Well, old man, how is that Authors' Club of yours getting on? Griggs—First-rate; we have made a rule that no one can belong to it unless he has written a book. Briggs—Is that so? I had an idea that it was an exclusive affair. —Life.

Benedick—I is said that most of the people who commit suicide are unmarried. How are you going to get around that? O'Batch—Oh, well, I s'pose after a fellow has been married a while he gets so he can put up with almost anything. —Chicago Times-Herald.

Clerk (to patent-medicine man)—Here is a curious credential from one of our customers. Medicine Man—Read it. Clerk—Before I took your elixir my face was a sight. You ought to see it now. Send me another bottle for my mother-in-law. —Harlem Life.

"Hello, Jones, moving again so soon? I thought you were perfectly satisfied with your present home." "I was, old man, but the cat is on my sitting-room floor covered with a goldenrod pattern, and I can't cure my hay fever at it. The landlady won't repaper it, and so we have to move." —Puck.

Owens—Mr. Lenders in? Boy—Not yet, sir; but I expect him every minute. Owens—It's 10 o'clock, isn't it? Boy—Nearly. The clock will strike in half a minute, if not sooner. There it goes! Owens—All right, I promised to be here at 10 o'clock and pay him some money. Tell him I called and he wasn't in. —Tit-Bits.

Aunt Rachel—Mandy, what's the trouble between you and Mr. Hankinson? I haven't seen him here for several evenings. Miss Mandy—He seemed to be getting a little too confidential the other night, auntie, and I told him to take his arm away. Aunt Rachel—Well, he did, didn't he? Miss Mandy—Yes, he took it clear out of the house, and he hasn't been back with it since. —Chicago Tribune.

Teacher (of English)—Michael, when I have finished, you may repeat what I have read in your own words. "See the cow; isn't she a pretty cow? Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can she run as fast as the horse? No, she cannot run as fast as the horse." Future Mayor of Boston—Gilt an to de cow; ain't she a beauty? Kin de cow git a gait on her? Sure. Kin de cow hump it wid de horse? Nit; de cow ain't in it wid de horse. Judge.

For Safe-keeping. Mrs. Fijit—Say, that's the rottenest tobacco I ever smoked!

Mrs. Fijit—Oh, George, you're smoking up my fancy silk! I put it in your tobacco jar for safe-keeping. Ohio State Journal.

Death from Hunger. In England saw people a year die of hunger, 100 of whom are inhabitants of London.

It is a remarkable fact that only sensible persons ever agree with us.

All women are equally fair when the lights are extinguished.







## PHILOSOPHY.

It doesn't pay to fuss and fret when anything goes wrong. Instead of walling when you lose, just sing a merry song. It's always better while you work to whistle than to whine. And when luck fails, it never pays to sit down and renege.

The man who makes the best of things shows sturdy common sense. The chances are that he will rise to fame and eminence. But if he doesn't, none the less he'll make the most of life. And women all will envy and congratulate his wife.

—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

## An Ocean Voyage.

BY NATALIE.

"Good-by, Mabel," "Good-by, Mabel," And the voice was cold and hard, and the face stern and immovable. Haughtily the young beauty turned aside when she said it, never noticing the outstretched hand and imploring eyes that pleaded so powerfully in their silence. Ronald Norton stood a moment, then opened the door and went out, carrying with him a wounded heart, and leaving behind one too proud to acknowledge its pain.

But Mabel did not find out her mistake. She did not extract the same sweetness from life that she had since knowing Ronald Norton. His hands dragged nearly alone, uncheered by the hope of his presence, to lighten them. And, worse than all, it was for no real cause that they were separated.

Word—a "trill-light as air"—had floated between them at a time when they both took it up and were too proud to own repentance.

Ronald had never said the words that would have bound them together, but in a hundred different ways Love had spoken. They knew each held the other's happiness, and were content.

Ronald felt that the time had come when he must tell Mabel of his hopes and desires, and secure the prize his heart coveted. For Mabel was a prize. Her beauty and accomplishments won many a lover to her side, and Norton was no exception.

No one would have envied him now as, with a heavy heart, he paced back and forth in his room, through the living night, thinking only of the happiness which had been within his grasp and then suddenly failed him.

He knew Mabel to be slow to anger, but strong in her wrath when aroused, and he on this night of all nights, had unwittingly offended her by the strong side he had taken in a discussion of a well-known character arrested for forgery.

Long as Mabel had always been a trait of Ronald's character, and he defended the accused, she was not so lenient. Mabel supposed he was uttering his own sentiments, and her eyes flashed and her heart beat angrily as she listened.

Could this be the man who was more than friend to her? Could she honor a man who cherished such sentiments as she had heard him speak?

Shaded from the light, she leaned her head against the cushions of her chair, and thought while the gentlemen continued their discussion.

It ended by her sudden rising, and laughing command to dismiss the subject.

The gentlemen apologized, and obeyed, and after a short time of general conversation, one by one, took their leave.

Ronald lingered among the last, eager to secure a few moments to himself. Nervously he walked around the drawing-room, looking at the pictures, he had seen a hundred times before, picking up and laying down the elegant volumes at hand, tossing over the cards in the receiver, and feeling about as cool and collected as most men do under the circumstances.

How brilliant Mabel looked, leaning against the door as she chatted with young Styles. How she could endure such a playboy was more than Ronald could tell, and here she was laughing and talking with him as if Ronald was a thousand miles away.

It certainly wasn't polite to stand with her back to him, and it must have been for half an hour. Here Ronald pulled out his watch. No, it was only eight minutes! What in the world was Styles staying so late for? It was very absurd in Mabel to make herself so fascinating to everybody. Just see that lovely bare arm that rounded out from the soft lace as she flitted her fan back and forth. And Styles was gazing with cool admiration on it!

Poor Ronald, in his excitement, stood glaring at them, in utter disregard of courtesy. Well was it for him that Mabel did not see him.

At last Styles bowed himself out. The expectant moment had come. Mabel turned, but her brilliancy had vanished. Instead of the smile with which she was wont to meet Ronald, her face was cold. Instead of sitting on a chair for their usual parting chat, she stood still and looked at her watch.

"I had no idea it was so late," she remarked.

Ronald stood transfixed. The change in her was so sudden, so marked, he could not understand it. But what could he say? To speak of love at such a moment was impossible. But he could not go silently.

turned, with her formal "good-by," and left him.

As he passed the night hours in grief, he thought of her quietly slumbering, careless of the wound she had made, indifferent to his fate.

But Mabel Leigh was paying dearly for her words. On her knees, in the room where she had so cruelly dismissed him, she wrung her hands and wept bitter tears. The flush of anger was gone, and in its stead a sense of the wrong she had done, and the sorrow she must endure. For Mabel knew that Ronald Norton loved her, and that she loved him. And how all was at an end.

Her pride would not suffer her to recall him; his would not allow him to ask it. They had suddenly drifted apart—would the wave of time ever bring them together again?

Mabel bore her burden for a few days until it began to tell upon her health and spirits. Her pale cheeks and heavy eyes revealed that something was wrong.

"What is the matter with you, Mabel?" asked Rita Styles, dropping in one day. "You are but the ghost of your former self."

"Oh, I don't know," answered Mabel, as carelessly as she could, "I only need a change, I suppose."

"Change? Well, suppose you go with us to Europe?"

"Europe?" A sudden joy shot through Mabel's heart. She had been longing and planning to get away, as far away as possible, from the spot which had grown unendurable to her.

"How soon are you going?" she asked.

"In next Saturday's steamer," "I will go."

"Oh, that is too good," cried Rita, springing up and embracing her. "I cannot mother all I could to go with you, but I shall be too timid. Father has crossed the ocean so many times, he will make a splendid escort, and you will be such delightful company for me."

Mabel smiled deviously. Sorry company she would prove for Rita Styles, and painful thoughts crowded upon her as the heedless girl rattled on.

The day on which they sailed was cloudy and gloomy—in fit keeping with Mabel's spirits. She had hoped to the last that Ronald Norton would come to her and say, "Stay," but she had never seen nor heard from him since that fatal night—maybe she never would again and scolding tears dropped from her eyes at the thought.

She had borne up wonderfully since deciding to go abroad, for the relief of getting out of sight of all eyes, and leaving away from her grief, was what she lived for.

Their party had come early on board, and, as usual, once to their state-rooms, so that Mabel was alone.

Alone she felt separated from her home and friends, every moment hearing her further and further away from her country and—Ronald!

She listened to the creaking and groaning of the ship, the bustle and strange noises which never cease upon a voyage, and never thought of him.

With but one image, and she at last fell asleep with tears for him wet upon her cheeks.

Among the last of the passengers who came aboard the vessel was a gentleman with a grave, handsome face and reserved air, which gave a sort of fascinating melancholy to him; and although perfectly courteous, he kept aloof from all, seeming to prefer his book or silent meditation to all company. Hour after hour he spent gazing upon the foaming billows, the matchless sunsets, the lovely moon-lights of ocean.

Mabel and Rita were both surprised at these emotions. Rita being dreadfully seasick, and Mabel too worn and miserable to leave her room. They had been about nearly a week when Mr. Styles insisted on Mabel's going on deck, declaring it a shame that she should lose the pleasures of the trip, which was so nearly over.

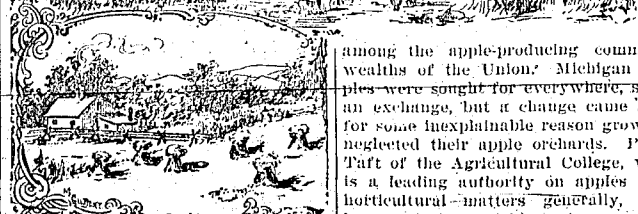
So Mabel summoned all her strength and went with him.

It was a magnificent night. The full moon, glittering on the water, reflected back by each wave, tinged everything with silver.

Mabel's arm and walked up and down once or twice, but her step was languid, and she grew weary.

Mr. Styles proposed that she should sit awhile, so he prepared a seat for her, and wrapped her soft mantle around her, but she shivered.

## AGRICULTURAL



Use of a Siphon.

A siphon may be used for raising water over an elevation of twenty-four or twenty-six feet, but no more. The principle of the action of the siphon is this: The atmospheric pressure on any surface is equal to the weight of a column of water thirty feet high. So that, in a vacuum, when the air is exhausted, a column of water thirty feet high will rise by the pressure of the air on the surface of supply to it. Thus a pump, made air-tight, will draw water out of a well thirty feet deep. If there is no loss by friction or leaking of air, but to allow for as much of these as cannot be avoided in practice, a fairly good pump will raise water twenty-five feet. Now, if we arrange a bent pipe as in the diagram, and draw the water over the hill to the outlet by a pump attached to it, and



SYPHON IN USE.

then remove the pump, the water will continue to flow in spite of obstacles over a hill or elevation of twenty-five feet. This is because the longer column of water in the outlet pipe draws the water over the hill, for the reason that as the water flows from the lower end, of course it makes a vacuum or empty space on the other end of the pipe in which there is no air, and the pressure of the air on the water of the spring instantly compels the water to flow up the pipe and over the top and down to the outlet. So that if the well is not over twenty-five or twenty-six feet deep, and the outlet of the pipe is more than this, the water will continue to flow, once it is drawn over the elevation. But, as water always has some air dissolved in it, and this escapes as the water flows up the pipe, it collects at the top, and, in time, makes a large bubble, which stops the water, until the air is got out and a new start is made. This is done by filling the pipe at the place marked at the top, closing each end by tapers provided for this, and then starting the flow again.

**Poultry House.** The poultry-house plan here shown has been found very satisfactory in large flocks. Each apartment is intended for a separate flock, and will accommodate twenty fowls, which is as many as may be safely kept to begin with. After one has gained experience fifty fowls may be kept in a house of the right size. The house is twenty feet long, eight feet high in the front, and five in the rear, and fifteen feet wide, which gives room for twenty fowls in each house. These houses may be built in a row of as many as may be desired, giving a well fenced yard for each flock, with an open shed which may be used in the summer for the birds to roost in. If this house is



GOOD POULTRY HOUSE.

made tight by a tar-paper lining, it will be sufficiently warm for the winter. No floor is required; the earth, if it is dry, will be the best; but this should be well covered with coarse sand or sawdust.

**Grow More Corn.** The farmers who are feeding out timothy hay, and seeing their neighbors selling load after load of it at a good price, while their cattle are kept in good condition and their cows are giving more milk on corn fodder than those that are eating high-priced hay—must feel like asking some one to kick them now, and then come around and kick them again next spring until they promise either to plant corn or saw corn in drills and save the fodder for next winter's use. Yet this is but one small part of their loss. Those who had a plenty of corn fodder to use during the dry time last summer kept their cows up to full milk production then, and began the fall with them in much better condition than were those that had to depend upon the pasture alone, and thus they will have more milk every day and milk more days this winter than those who trusted to the grass crop alone. Yet not one-half the latter will be much more ready to look ahead next spring than they were last spring. —American Cultivator.

**Enlarge Herds Secare.** The Denver Stockman predicts that in a few years there will not be a herd of cattle in the country outside of Texas numbering more than 5,000 head. Probably this is a safe prediction. There are only a few of the big companies left in the West. The tendency is toward smaller herds, better care and better cattle throughout the range country. The small cattlemen are being driven out of the business in these days of limited pasture, winter feed, and improved blood on the range.

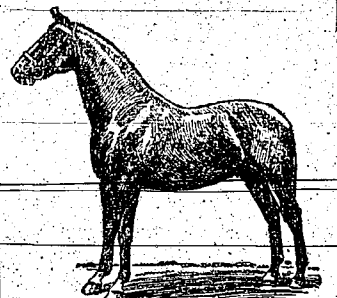
**Arousing Interest in Apples.** Signs indicate that Michigan fruit growers are going to take hold of affairs again, says the National Fruit Grower. Michigan has excellent soil for apple orchards, and within the memory of local commission men this State was at the very head of the list

among the apple-producing commonwealths of the Union? Michigan apples were sought for everywhere, and an exchange, but a change came and for some inexplicable reason growers neglected their apple orchards. Prof. Taft of the Agricultural College, who is a leading authority on apples and horticultural matters generally, has been counseling Michigan farmers and fruit growers for years for this wanton neglect of their apple orchards and with the aid of other eminent horticulturists of the State a growing sentiment in favor of scientific apple culture has been aroused.

**The Bacon Type.** The fact that few understand the type of hog which the bacon market requires has perhaps been the main reason why it is generally accepted that it costs more per pound to raise a hog of the bacon type than one of the lard type. It is not commonly thought that the hogs of the bacon type are improved breeds. It is generally supposed that

they are hogs having all the characteristics of the razor-backed native hogs that represent all that is undesirable for feeding purposes. The first point necessary to make clear is that a thin hog is not in any sense a bacon hog. In the bacon hog it is desirable to have about one and a half inches of fat with an abundance of lean flesh in the carcass. It is flesh, muscle or lean meat that is desirable and not in any sense a thin carcass. An important point among the desirable characteristics of the bacon hog is that of form. The side should be as long as possible, with great depth, and levelness from shoulder to hip should be the leading characteristic. The shoulder should not bulge out and the hams should not be pendulous and pump as in the case of the lard hog. If a straight edge is laid along the side of the typical bacon hog it should touch every point from the start of the shoulder to the end of the hind quarter.

**Thoroughbred Stallion.** The thoroughbred stallion Royal, the property of Mr. Edward Mitchell, Derryvallen, Enniskillen, Ireland, is a 10-year-old chestnut, bred



ROYAL, STALLION.

by Mr. R. T. Beddington, got by Musk, dam Princess Victoria by Prince Charles. He won first prize and Croker challenge cup at the Royal Dublin Society's show last month. From his shape as well as his bone and substance he well fulfills the conditions as a weight-carrying hunter sire.

**Horse Talk.** Horse-breeders have every reason to feel joyous over the demand for good horses, both at home and abroad. The great complaint of the dealers is that they find it difficult to keep up to the demand.

Those who breed and handle good horses will have a long period of prosperity. Go out to the fairs and shows and some good, large markets, and see what is called for, and you will be amazed at the demand.

One of the best devices I know of is the safety strap attached to the ends of the shafts.

Take a screw-eye and put it exactly in the middle end of each shaft. Sew or rivet a half-inch strap in each eye and join them in the middle with a buckle. When your horse is hitched up, buckle this strap and you will find it impossible for him to catch the rein under the shafts or to run the shafts through the ring of the bit. It is invaluable in fly-time, or in breaking colts. Once used you will have them on every trip.

Wise horsemen employ less of corn or meal and more of oats in warm weather.

Horse stalls should be either four or six feet wide. If five feet the animal is likely to get fast. Four feet is too narrow to get fast and six is wide enough to freely roll in. Have the stalls swing if possible, for your horses, like yourself, will work better after a comfortable rest.

**Improve the Home.** If improved financial conditions on the farm have cleared the owner of all indebtedness and left a surplus, such surplus by every right should be used first to improve the conditions of the farm home—to secure some of the comforts so long wanted. Give mother \$100 and tell her to put it where it will do the most good, get a new survey to go to Kirk in, and with it get a light harness for the team, for Norman horses, plow harness and survey don't mix. Take a trip off with your wife and don't go in a suit of 88 ready-made clothes. Paint the house and put on a new porch and fix the windmill so that you can have a system of water-works in your home. Send these two boys to a commercial school this winter and pay their bills, and put \$15 or \$20 into good papers and magazines. Entertain your friends and in a general way live so as to get the worth of your money and enjoy life.

**Sowing Timothy.** There is no better way of getting a good stand of timothy than to put the ground in good order and sow the seed about the last week in September or 1st of October, one bushel to six acres.

## CULTIVATE A FIGURE

### LATE DEMANDS OF FASHION REQUIRE IT.

Otherwise There Is No Use of Spending a Great Deal of Money on Clothes—"Line" Counts for Much in Woman's Costuming.

New York correspondence.

A WOMAN who hasn't a good figure might as well devote herself to getting one before she bothers about spending much money on clothes. There was never a time when "line" counted for so much as now in a woman's costuming. Though a matter of great exactness the line is rather conventional. The body is thrown forward on the balls of the feet, this without bend at the waist.

The horror of a "Greek head," a contorted old comic picture, is not suggested. Women carry the chest high and have developed such an out-throw in front below the bust that many never will be able to get again into the old style corset without torture. The back below the waist line is lifted. Shoulders are held



BODICES FANCIES DEVELOPED BY THE STRAIGHT FRONT.

back and down, the arms falling well back of the hips. Carried thus, any figure will do.

As a result of these new standards, the body is given way. It had a hold that seemed likely to last for a long time, but now usually appears combined with a tiny waist. Brevets have increased in numbers and in size. Lace collarettes and kindred devices are used in great numbers. The slender bolero whose top is lace covered is numerous and deservedly so. An example is shown in the initial picture, a striped bolero and red cloth with collar of white guipure. It was over a bodice of white silk dotted with red. Brevets are single, double or triple, but the single ones are ordinarily large, their size being indicated by two gowns of the next illustration. In the first of these was a bolero of black lace not over white, its deep sleeves and sleeves having a narrow chinchilla edging. In the other white broadcloth with Russian sable revers. Electric blue cord of silk was the material of the first, white chenille and gold braid trimmed the other. The gown of this group shown in rear view corrected a defect in outlines by the addition of a postilion back. No great many of these are seen, but their stylishness is noted. This one was pleated. The dress gowns were black velvet.

In fancy waists these rules are carried out with almost startling exactness in some cases, and again are modified with some will be seen.

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## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT



To entirely destroy bedbugs, mix rough rats with carbolic acid and

brushed on to a paste, and apply to every crack and crevice. This effectively cleared the place of them when rough on rats alone as well as everything else tried had failed. Here's another way to exterminate bedbugs: Shut the windows down tight, leave all the clothing in its place and open trunks and drawers. Put a thick layer of ashes in an old iron pot, over which place a shovel of live coals; throw a teaspoon of pulverized sulphur on the coals and run out, closing the doors in your exit. Stay out several hours. On returning, open all doors and windows, and the odor will soon be gone, also the bugs, insects and the germs of any disease that may be lodged in the clothing, etc. To keep away bedbugs, a correspondent says, early in the spring—in March or April—clean all dust off bedstead and sprinkle equal parts of pulverized alum, borax, salt, and sulphur in all the cracks, under the slats, anywhere it can be put. This is said to be a sure preventive.

**Consume Chasseur.** Put into a stewpan two ounces of butter, two sliced onions, a carrot, two stalks of celery, two or three bits of turnip, with a little parsley and a bay leaf. On this lay your bones of game, with giblets, cover tightly and let simmer for half an hour. Let the contents get brown, but not black. Then pour in about two quarts or so of good stock, preferably chicken or poultry. Let it come to the boil and then let simmer for two hours. Strain off into an earthen basin and let get perfectly cold. Skim off all the fat, strain, and heat again for serving.

**Good Veal.** Veal is good only from the time the calf is four weeks old till it begins to eat solid food. In fact, only while it is strictly "milk-veal." As soon as solid food is taken the tissue becomes stringy and tough. Milk-veal may be recognized by its color, a pinkish gray. If it is of a bluish texture it is too young to be wholesome. Another way to judge the age of veal is by the size of its bones and of the various cuts. One soon learns just what size the parts or bones of a six-week-old calf ought to be. Woman's Home Companion.

**Delicious Bread Pudding.** Bread pudding is delicious if well made. If the eggs are not well beaten and the oven hot, it is never a success. Reminis of the Homestead. Take four eggs, beat them separately until they foam up, then add four tablespoons of sugar and well together, add a little nutmeg, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a tablespoonful of butter and a pint of milk. Pour this over some stale bread previously soaked in a pint of milk, place in the oven and bake until well browned. The more you beat the pudding the better.

**Apple Dessert.** Cook fruit and a granite saucepan until tender, then strain them and slightly sweeten. To one quart of strained pulp add two cups of sugar and the juice from one large lemon. Have two ounces of gelatin that has been soaking in three-quarters of a pint of cold water, turn one and a half pints of boiling water over it, and add this liquid to the other ingredients; pour into molds and put in a cool place.

**Old-Fashioned Fried Pies.** Make a rich puff paste and cut it into pieces six inches square. In the center of each square put a great spoonful of raspberry, strawberry, currant, or gooseberry jam. Pinch the four corners of the square together, or fold it in half and pinch, the edges tightly together that the fruit may not ooze out. Drop the pies carefully in a kettle of deep, boiling fat, and fry quickly to a delicate brown. Drain in a colander lined with tissue paper. —Chicago News.

**Curant Jam.** Wash, stem and wash the ripe fruit. Allow one pound sugar to one pound fruit. Put the fruit and one-fourth of the sugar in a granite kettle. When boiling add another quarter of the sugar, and when all sugar is used let boil until very thick. Adding a little sugar at a time prevents the fruit from becoming hard. —E. C.

**Sweet Potato with Oysters.** Boil six sweet potatoes, slice them the round way. Place a layer on a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, add small pieces of butter. Now add a layer of oysters and cracker crumbs, then sweet potatoes, etc., until the dish is full. Pour over this one cupful of oyster liquor and bake about twenty minutes.

**Diet for an Invalid.** An excellent jelly for the sick-room may be made by taking an ounce each of rice, sugar and pearl barley, mixing with three pints of water, then let it simmer to one, and strain it. When cold it will be set into a jelly, which gives dissolved in whey, milk or broth, in change with the other nourishment.

**Oyster Rarebit.** To make an oyster rarebit put in a saucepan one-half pound of full cream American cheese, cut into small pieces. Add to it from one-quarter to one-half cupful of oyster juice, with the soft part of the oysters and one-half tablespoonful of butter. Stir until the mixture is creamy and pour over hot toast.

**Turkey Filling.** Whether you use a plain force meat or give it a distinctive flavor of oysters, mushrooms, or what not, do not soak the crumbs or add any wetting. Allow half a cupful of butter to one quart of crumbs, season the latter into the hot butter, season remove from the fire, and when cool add one beaten egg.

**Potato and Chicken Croquettes.** Use left-over bits of chicken, mince fine, mix well with mashed sweet potato. If you have any gravy add enough to make the mixture moist. If not, add melted butter. Dip in egg and cracker crumbs. Fry in deep fat.